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# *Italian* DOCUMENTS AND NOTES      AFFAIRS

EMIGRATION DURING 1957

A PANORAMA OF PUBLIC WORKS IN ITALY

LAND REFORM

THE ITALIAN INSTITUTE FOR THE MIDDLE  
AND FAR EAST

ROME

PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC  
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*This Handbook, which contains factual and statistical information about Italy compiled from official and authoritative sources, is not intended to be exhaustive, but to provide basic data on the main aspects of Italian life.*

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## EMIGRATION DURING 1957

### TRENDS, AGREEMENTS AND ASSISTANCE TO EMIGRANTS

From a national, economic viewpoint, the general picture of emigration in 1957 was encouraging (1).

The most important aspects which became apparent during the year in question are the following: the continued *development in emigration to European countries*, embracing those persons who are anxious to settle permanently in another European country, which rose to the record figure of 103,420 net units, against 77,574 units registered in 1956. For the first time, since 1930, permanent European emigration surpassed 100,000 units, reaching the quantitative level common to trans-ocean movement. 1957 also witnessed a constant *increase in seasonal migration*; the figure of 169,814 units is the highest registered during the past twelve years. There was also a strong rise in *remittances made by migrants*; these reached a total of 187,312,000 dollars, an increase of approximately 33 million dollars over 1956, and 62 million dollars over 1955. The general situation has been improved through the signing of various bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements and approval, by the United States' Congress, of *Public Law 85/316*. Although imposing certain limits, this latter law should both accelerate and increase the migratory trend to North America. Under the Schneiter Fund, much has been done towards assisting *Italian emigration*, while an experimental *Social Assistance Board for Emigrants* has been started on several ships which carry a minimum of 500 persons benefitting under the Emigration Law.

There were some negative aspects apparent, however, and these include a *sharp drop in the number of trans-ocean emigrants*. These decreased from 105,522 units in 1956 to 73,599 units in 1957, the lowest figure registered during the past ten years. There was a large batch of *returned migrants from Latin America*, numbering 20,111.

(1) See also: *Migration in 1956* — «Italian Affairs», Vol. VII, No. 1, pp. 2029-2040.

units, against 42,028 emigrants leaving this country during the same period for the same area. *The movement towards Australia* also contracted, dropping from 25,789 in 1955 and 23,194 in 1956 to 14,230 in 1957. Furthermore, there was a sharp rise in the number of *persons returning from countries in the Mediterranean Basin* and the situation in this particular sector is not at all satisfactory. The somewhat worrying *lack of equilibrium* which exists in permanent European emigration and the flow to other parts of the world shows no signs of growing less. Of the 120,123 emigrants registered in 1957, more than 87,000 were absorbed by the French labour market, following the current political and economic situation peculiar to France. However, this particular question is marked by some precariousness.

Table I - TOTAL PERMANENT EMIGRATION FROM 1955 TO 1957

YEAR	Europe	Trans-ocean	Mediterranean	Total
1955				
Expatriates .....	48,779	145,614	2,186	196,579
Returnees .....	3,054	28,030	4,209	35,293
Net .....	45,725	117,584	— 2,023	161,286
1956				
Expatriates .....	85,674	135,372	1,819	222,865
Returnees .....	7,100	29,850	6,222	43,172
Net .....	78,574	105,522	— 4,403	179,693
1957				
Expatriates .....	120,123	106,141	1,710	227,974
Returnees .....	16,703	32,542	3,144	52,389
Net .....	103,420	73,599	— 1,434	175,595

An examination of *permanent emigration*, as shown in Table I, reveals that, although European migration rose by approximately 25,000 units over 1956, the trans-ocean movement — which is an important part of the general Italian policy — dropped by approximately 32,000 units in relation to 1956. The data contained in the table refer to demographic units but, if it is realized that about 75 % of European migration figures refer to working elements, as against 50 % in trans-ocean movements, then permanent migrant working units, net of returnees and classified according to the Ten Year Plan

for Economic Development (1), may be calculated at approximately 112,000 units. More detailed examination should also include an increase of 10,000 units under seasonal migration. Since this increase represents elements which do not influence the internal labour market, the number of working units migrating in 1957, in relation to the Ten Year Plan, totals approximately 122,000.

### Permanent European Emigration

The strong rise in European emigration (see Table II) is mostly due to the movement towards France. This rose from an average of 12,700 units over the three year period 1953-55 to 73,337 units in 1957, the latter representing the highest point reached since 1946. Migration towards the United Kingdom remains stationary, while a certain increase has been noted in relation to Belgium, Germany and Holland. A large part of the migration movement towards European countries was composed of persons assisted by the Ministry of Labour and special organizations operating in receiver nations.

Table II – PERMANENT EUROPEAN EMIGRATION  
FROM 1955 TO 1957

YEAR	Belgium	France	G. B.	Austria	Sweden	Germany	Luxem-bourg	Holland	Other countries
1955									
Expatriates .....	17,073	17,901	10,400	650	315	1,200	—	240	1,000
Returnees .....	1,200	900	520	—	1	—	—	4	429
Net .....	15,873	17,001	9,880	650	314	1,200	—	236	571
1956									
Expatriates .....	10,395	57,477	11,520	1,600	400	2,057	—	2,010	1,115
Returnees .....	1,200	2,600	1,150	1,200	30	—	—	120	800
Net .....	9,195	54,877	10,370	400	370	2,057	—	1,890	315
1957									
Expatriates .....	13,570	87,120	10,495	600	380	3,578	439	2,280	2,000
Returnees .....	1,009	13,783	1,060	—	30	—	—	21	800
Net .....	12,561	73,337	9,435	600	350	3,578	439	2,259	1,200

### Permanent Trans-ocean Migration

In general, emigration to trans-ocean countries dropped by 32,000 units in 1957. The reason for this is to be found in the continuance

(1) The Ten Year Development Plan considers working units as follows: 96 % men between the ages of 15 and 65; 36 % of women between the same ages (born in North Italian regions). The Plan considers 26.6 % as a suitable figure for those women born in the southern regions.

See also: *The Vanoni Plan*, « Italian Affairs », Vol. IV, No. 2-3, pp. 721-732.

of oscillations in the migratory movement to Latin America, contractions in migration to the United States following the termination of the « Refugee Relief Act », and a drop in the number of persons desirous of emigrating to Australia. The only positive aspect is supplied by a satisfactory movement to Canada, which proved to be above the average for the three year period 1953-55.

Table III – PERMANENT TRANS-OCEAN EMIGRATION  
FROM 1955 TO 1957

YEAR	Argen-tina	Aus-tralia	Brazil	Canada	Uruguay	U.S.A.	Venez-uel-a	Other coun-tries
1955								
Expatriates .....	18,276	27,699	8,523	19,282	3,345	34,975	29,541	3,973
Returnees .....	6,380	1,820	2,592	1,208	353	3,607	11,084	986
Net .....	11,896	25,789	5,931	18,074	2,992	31,368	18,457	2,987
1956								
Expatriates .....	10,652	25,631	6,022	28,008	1,772	36,386	22,350	4,531
Returnees .....	4,263	2,437	2,080	1,271	534	5,578	12,215	1,472
Net .....	6,389	23,194	3,942	26,737	1,238	30,808	10,135	3,059
1957								
Expatriates .....	14,928	17,003	6,157	26,664	1,044	16,805	19,899	3,856
Returnees .....	4,403	2,773	2,640	2,442	484	5,996	12,584	1,238
Net .....	10,525	14,230	3,517	24,222	560	10,809	7,315	2,618

Approximately 40 % of the total trans-ocean movement (40,911 units) consisted of elements receiving assistance from the C.I.M.E.

Table III-A – ASSISTED TRANS-OCEAN EMIGRATION (C.I.M.E.)  
FROM 1955 TO 1957 (1)

YEAR	Argen-tina	Aus-tralia	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Israel	Rho-desia	Uru-guay	U.S.A.	Venez-uel-a	Other coun-tries	Total
1955 .....	15,104	10,641	7,324	1,664	878	54	73	2,723	2,176	4,834	381	45,852
1956 .....	8,596	7,559	4,844	3,029	220	184	1,234	1,646	6,651	4,800	619	39,382
1957 .....	13,191	6,269	5,365	5,774	150	230	1,336	917	448	5,400	1,831	40,911

Remaining trans-ocean movement consists of independent emigrants, excepting a small quota of approximately 2,300 units (persons leaving Italy without labour contracts or any established occupation in the country to which they are directed), mostly directed towards Venezuela.

(1) See: *Italian Emigration in 1955* – « Italian Affairs », Vol. V. No. 6, p. 1465.

## Mediterranean Emigration

The political, economic and social conditions prevalent in North Africa had a decided negative influence on Italian migration in 1957. As in previous years, movement towards the Mediterranean Basin

Table IV - EMIGRATION TO THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN  
FROM 1955 TO 1957

YEAR	Algeria	Egypt (a)	Israel	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia	Other coun- tries	Total
1955								
Expatriates .....	9	400	97	392	14	742	351	2,005
Returnees .....	—	280	287	2,043	78	1,248	252	4,188
Net .....	9	120	— 190	— 1,651	— 64	— 506	99	— 2,183
1956								
Expatriates .....	3	306	76	538	7	556	333	1,819
Returnees .....	8	1,638	25	1,824	47	2,170	510	6,222
Net .....	— 5	— 1,332	51	— 1,286	— 40	— 1,614	— 177	— 4,403
1957								
Expatriates .....	—	90	13	482	4	735	396	1,710
Returnees .....	— 1	719	9	1,016	64	1,007	328	3,144
Net .....	— 1	— 629	4	— 534	— 60	— 272	68	— 1,424

(a) The Central Institute of Statistics calculates returnees in 1956 as 709 units. The figure of 1,638 seems more accurate, however, since this is based on information received from the Italian Consul in Egypt.

was restricted and the number of returnees (3,144) exceeded emigrants (1,710). The majority of returnees came from Egypt, Libya and Tunisia (Table IV).

## Returnees

The absolute number of returnees (52,389 units) is the highest registered since 1946. However, to obtain a correct picture of the situation, it should be remembered that the total number of emigrants in 1957 was 227,974 units, the highest since 1946, the year in which the migration movement began, following the war. The number of persons returning to Italy from trans-ocean countries is alarming and reached a total of 32,542 units during the year under examination. Venezuela is the country most closely concerned with this movement (12,584 of 19,899 units), followed by the United States (5,996), Argentina (4,403), Australia (2,773) and Brazil (2,604). A slight rise has also been noted in returnees from Canada and this is likely to continue. Of the total post-war migratory movement to and from Canada, cal-

culated as 194,405 units at December 31, 1957, returnees total only 3% however.

Emigrants returning to Italy after appeal to Italian consular authorities, either because of illness or without means, numbered 5,903 in 1957 against 8,498 in 1956 and 5,180 in 1955. Numbers per individual countries are as follows:

Argentina: 578; Australia: 145; Brazil: 577; Belgium: 103; Chile: 61; Egypt: 719; Ethiopia: 310; France: 695; Germany: 99; Switzerland: 409; Tripolitania: 395; Tunisia: 242; Uruguay: 151; Venezuela: 1,126.

### Seasonal Emigration

Seasonal emigration totalled 169,814 units, surpassing the peak reached in 1956 (159,332 units) by approximately 10,000 units. Apart from the traditional receiver countries (France, Luxembourg, Switzerland), seasonal emigration was also directed towards Germany (Table V). Oscillations in figures are the result of the rise in the number of permanent labour agreements stipulated at the end of the 1956 season.

According to information received from the Italian Embassy in Switzerland, the number of Italian citizens holding residential permits in that country, at December 31, 1957, totalled 203,910. An enquiry is now being made into the composition of this figure for the purpose of discovering the number of persons that emigrated to Swiss territory in 1957 and those holding permits prior to that year.

Table V - SEASONAL EMIGRATION FROM 1955 TO 1957

YEAR	Switzerland (a)	France	Luxembourg	Germany	Total
1955 .....	95,049	22,812	5,700	—	123,561
1956 .....	113,907	30,075	6,500	8,850	159,332
1957 .....	129,600	27,854	8,285	4,075	169,814

(a) These figures include persons engaged under permanent contracts, estimated at 9,000 in 1957.

### Remittances (1)

The year 1957 produced a further increase in the volume of remittances through the Italian Exchange Office. This volume equalled 187.3 million dollars during the year in question, surpassing the maximum level of 154.4 million dollars reached in 1956 by 32 million and exceeding the 1955 total of 124.6 million by 62 million dollars.

(1) See also: *Remittances of Italian Emigrants* — « Italian Affairs », Vol. VI, No. 2, pp. 1623-1624.

The figure is divided as follows: *free currency* – 64.2 million dollars; *E.P.U. currency* – 122.9 million dollars; *other currencies* – 0.2 million dollars. Although no precise information is available, it is generally considered that a large part of remittances entered Italy by unauthorised channels, the value being estimated at a further 120 million dollars bringing the total, official and non-official, for the year 1957 to 290 million dollars, corresponding to approximately 181 milliard lire.

The constant increase in the volume of remittances sent by Italian emigrants is illustrated in the following prospectus:

1952 . . . . .	102,019,000	dollars
1953 . . . . .	118,842,000	»
1954 . . . . .	114,073,000	»
1955 . . . . .	124,692,000	»
1956 . . . . .	154,489,000	»
1957 . . . . .	187,312,000	»

In conclusion, it should be observed that the *total of permanent emigrants leaving Italy during the post-war period*, up to December 1957 and net of returnees, numbered 1,742,070. Trans-ocean countries have absorbed approximately 1,100,000 while a further 600,000, have found employment in European nations. Working units included in the foregoing figures exceed one million. This means that the emigration current has done much towards lightening the burden of surplus labour common to Italy.

The following table shows those countries which have absorbed the largest number of Italian emigrants during the post-war period.

COUNTRY	Expatriates	Returnees	Net Total
France . . . . .	429,329	48,641	380,688
Argentina . . . . .	462,591	82,896	379,695
Canada . . . . .	194,405	7,205	187,200
Belgium . . . . .	219,333	56,804	162,529
Australia . . . . .	170,969	12,953	158,016
United States . . . . .	199,026	42,375	156,651
Venezuela . . . . .	194,730	66,871	127,859
Brazil . . . . .	99,554	25,680	73,874
Great Britain . . . . .	72,380	4,932	67,448

Italian nationals in Switzerland number 116,000 of which one quarter is composed of persons who emigrated during the post-war period.

### International Agreements and Negotiations

During the course of 1957 the following agreements were stipulated and negotiations opened: a *protocol between Italy and France* concerning supplementary indemnities foreseen under the French law of June

30, 1956 which contemplates the creation of a National Solidarity Fund (Paris, January 11, 1957); an agreement between Italy and Luxembourg on the emigration of Italian workers and exchange of Notes (Luxembourg, January 16, 1957); a convention between Italy and Great Britain on social insurance in Italy and Northern Ireland (Rome, January 29, 1957); talks between Italy and France on the conditions covering Italian participation in the 1957 ground clearance campaign (Paris, February 18, 1957); exchange of Notes between Italy and Luxembourg covering the transfer of contributions under Articles 10 and 23 of the Convention on Social Insurance of May 29, 1951 (Luxembourg February 10-20, 1957); endorsement of the administrative agreement of March 21, 1951 relative to emigration to France by Italian seasonal workers (Paris, February 27, 1957); an agreement on regulations covering the circulation of persons between Italy and France (Paris, February 28, 1957); exchange of Notes between Italy and Germany concerning alterations to modifications made to the emigration agreement of December 20, 1955 (Bad Godesberg, March 1, 1957); exchange of Notes between Italy and the Principality of Monaco concerning the application of the Franco-Italian agreement of February 28, 1957 on the circulation of manpower (Montecarlo, May 28 - Monaco, June 1, 1957); prorogation of the agreement on assisted emigration between Italy and Australia (Rome, July 31, 1957); Franco-Italian protocol on Italians employed in the beet industry (Paris, August 1, 1957); Franco-Italian protocol on remittances by Italian seasonal emigrants (Paris, September 19, 1957); talks between Italy and Great Britain relative to the extension of agreements on social insurance, dated November 28, 1951, to the island of Jersey (Rome, October 29, 1957); convention between the Republic of Italy and the Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia on social insurance, talks and a general protocol: text agreed upon after an exchange of Notes on the application of Sect. 2 of Article 8 of the Italo-Yugoslav agreement of December 18, 1954, on social insurance in ceded territories (Rome, November 14, 1957); treaty of friendship, trade and navigation between Italy and Germany — Protocol — exchange of Notes (Rome, November 21, 1957); Italo-Argentine protocol on pensions and remittances (Buenos Ayres, November 25, 1957); administrative agreement on the application of the convention between Italy and Spain concerning social insurance, dated July 21, 1956 (Madrid, November 25, 1957); an agreement between Italy and Spain on the exchange of « stagiaires » (Madrid, November 25, 1957); convention between Italy and the Principality of Monaco on accidents and occupational diseases — an agreement on social security for temporary Italian workers (Rome, December 6, 1957); modifications to the technical agreement between Italy and Belgium of January 19, 1951, relative to the application of

the convention of April 30, 1948, on social insurance for miners and similar (Paris, December 10-13, 1957); *exchange of Notes between Italy and France* on the temporary prorogation of agreements on family allowances (Paris, December 10-13, 1957); *protocol between Italy and Belgium* on certain questions relative to the working conditions of Italian miners in Belgium and the re-opening of Italian migration to the Belgian mining industry (Rome, December 11, 1957).

Multi-lateral agreements include: the *treaty instituting the European Economic Community* and attachments (Rome, March 25, 1957); *recommendations by the Council of the O.E.E.C.* on the cancellation of all limits to employment of certain categories of workers belonging to member countries (Paris, June 17, 1957); the *European convention on social security* for emigrant workers (Rome, December 9, 1957).

### Assistance to Italian emigrants abroad

A *financial plan* in aid of Italian emigrants has shown considerable progress over the past three financial years (Table VI). With the funds available, it has been possible to offer economic, social, medical and legal aid for Italian nationals resident abroad, while various organizations, committees and associations have also contributed towards the assistance of emigrants (1).

Table VI – ASSISTANCE TO ITALIANS RESIDENT ABROAD  
FROM 1955-56 TO 1957-58. EXPENDITURE PER CONTINENT

CONTINENT	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Europe .....	117,515,030	217,588,499	243,794,085
America .....	124,343,466	138,478,981	125,000,000
Asia .....	13,915,822	15,271,628	9,111,000
Africa .....	189,951,825	211,935,892	200,163,936
Oceania .....	34,273,857	26,725,000	21,930,979
<i>Total...</i>	<i>480,000,000</i>	<i>600,000,000</i>	<i>600,000,000</i>

Medical aid has taken the form of assistance to hospitals and surgeries and arrangements have been made whereby Italians resident abroad can be accepted, free of charge, in clinics in Italy. The

(1) In 1957, the detachment of Carabinieri operating in conjunction with the Emigration Department investigated 324 persons guilty of offences against the emigration laws. Of this number 33 were arrested and 291 brought into court for a total of 217 offences (68 homicides and 149 lesser crimes). During previous years the figures were: 416 (1953), 326 (1954), 365 (1955) and 495 (1956).

number of persons so helped has gradually increased, rising from 492 (1953), 580 (1954), 632 (1955), 655 (1956) to 796 in 1957.

In certain countries freshly opened to emigration, a *legal service* has been opened at Italian consulates, and this has proved to be of great assistance to Italians suffering from injuries through labour accidents. To quote an example: the legal department opened at the Italian Consulate General in Sydney has been able to settle claims involving over 200 million lire over the past three years. Furthermore, the Italian consulate in Switzerland — following an agreement reached with the Swiss authorities — has been successful in lodging a claim that all non-seasonal Italian workers in that country (according to the Cantons) in possession of the necessary moral requisites and able to offer certain economic guarantees, may be joined by their families. Already, several thousands of Italian emigrants have been able to benefit under this ruling.

The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (CIME) has also pursued an active programme during 1957. Much has been done towards enabling *emigrants' families* to reach immigration countries and movements under this programme during 1957 are as follows: Argentina: 13,090; Brazil: 3,896; Chile: 139; Colombia: 136; Costarica: 6; Uruguay: 905; Venezuela: 5,227; Rhodesia: 234; South Africa: 320; Australia: 905. It should be noted that the Family Assistance Programme for South Africa and Costarica only started at the beginning of 1957.

Persons leaving for Argentina under the Family Assistance Programme during the year in question showed a rise over 1956, increasing from 8,497 to 13,090. On the request of the Argentine Government, some changes have been introduced to the programme and this has led to a rise in the number of family requests sent by migrants. Under the new procedure, over 16,000 were registered during 1957 and bureaucratic requirements in relation to family dependents will soon be completed.

*Facilitated Individual Emigration* (1) concerns a plan for those persons who are in possession of the required skill or trade, but who are unable to meet the expenses entailed. This special programme forms part of the more extensive Workers and Families Programme, but those who benefit under it are not able to call for any of the more generous aids offered by the latter. The F.I.E. programme, however, assisted 375 units to emigrate during 1957.

The S.A.S. (*Selection Assistance Service*), which collaborates with the competent Italian Government departments and services in the

(1) *Emigrazione Individuale Finanziata* = E.I.F. (Facilitated Individual Emigration = F.I.E.).

selection of suitable candidates for emigration, continued its valuable activities in sifting elements desirous of migrating to Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Rhodesia. Pre-selection of 15,764 workers took place during 1957, of which 4,877 were not accepted, 1,135 refused to follow through their application and 9,752 were judged as suitable elements.

Pre-selection for Argentina, Brazil, Canada and Rhodesia resulted in 2,884 persons being considered suitable for emigration out of a total of 5,351 applicants.

The services offered by S.A.S. during 1957, resulted in 2,662 Italian workers being considered as eligible for emigration and permitted to sail. The organization has also given valuable assistance through the introduction of an information service which is able to offer reliable documentation and offer advice to would-be emigrants. It has also been responsible for various experiments in the general, psychological preparation of candidates. These experiments were carried out during the latter half of 1957 and directly concerned 600 persons who, on reaching their destination, showed that they were more effectively prepared for emigration than their predecessors. More attention has also been given to trade and occupational selection, the demands of foreign labour markets being more carefully studied.

For the first time since it began operations, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (C.I.M.E.) has become responsible for the *recruiting, selection and preparation* of small, *rural groups*, following a request received from the Italo-Brazilian Land Settlement Company. Already approximately 90 groups of this kind have been formed of which 65 have been selected as suitable. Of this number, the Company has chosen 30 groups which have already reached their destination, Pedrinhas, giving more than satisfactory results. During the course of the year in question, on the request of the Argentine Government, similar recruiting also began for olive groves and vineyards in the Mendoza area. At the same time, recruiting has continued for agricultural specialists for Rhodesia, selection following the same trends as described above.

Developing a scheme already started during previous years, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, cooperating with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Public Instruction, organized various *vocational training courses for emigrants* during 1957. 47 of these dealt with initial training for trades, while 37 were advanced courses for persons desirous of taking diplomas. Training took place in 45 branch offices located in the following regions: Venetia, Marches, the Abruzzi, Latium, Campania, Molise, Lucania, Apulia, Calabria and Sicily. 2,650 candidates applied for these courses, of which 2,298 were submitted to selection tests. Of

this number, only 1,322 were chosen as being suitable elements. These training courses, financed by the Ministry of Labour, were held with the technical assistance of the C.I.M.E. which supplied a complete curriculum, specimen lectures and an outline of the most suitable method of preparing emigrants. Experts belonging to the organization pay regular visits during the courses to ensure that a uniform standard is maintained and that close attention is paid to the requirements of those countries demanding immigrants. These experts are also present when final examinations are held. At the end of the initial training courses held during the year under examination, 535 students were considered suitable for admission to more advanced training, while 325 persons attending trade instruction were given diplomas. Every attempt is now being made to find suitable employment for the latter, most of whom are anxious to migrate to trans-ocean countries.

Under its training scheme, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has now completed the organization of a « Centre » which can house and train those future emigrants living in localities which are far from existing training centres and who would, otherwise, be unable to participate in the facilities offered. This centre has been opened at Messina and is able to draw on the services of the Emigration Centre existing in that town. It began operating early this year.

A great deal of attention has been paid to the emigration of refugees arriving in Italy. These refugees are divided into two classes: those who are a permanent charge on the Italian Government and those who have asked for temporary asylum, such as the Hungarians. The C. I. M. E. and other international agencies responsible for the resettlement of such refugees endeavour to assist them in migration to European and trans-ocean countries, holding themselves responsible for the necessary documents, visas, passports and medical examination. All this is done in close cooperation with the Selection Committees created by those countries interested in receiving such immigrants. During 1957, the Italian Government was able to provide emigration facilities for 2,459 refugees on its charge, and for 3,652 benefitting from temporary asylum: a total of 6,111.

In order to help in such operations, which are made extremely difficult because of the division of refugees among the many camps spread all over Italy, the C.I.M.E. has opened a *Reception and Selection Centre* at Latina. This centre, approved by the Italian Government and assisted by the United States of America, houses approximately 1,500 persons and is equipped with all the services necessary to the trade, health and family selection of those refugees whose ambition is to migrate and start a new life.

## THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

### INCREASES IN PRODUCTION AND GROWTH IN EXPORTS

The boot and shoe industry started in Italy in 1890 with the introduction of foreign methods and machinery. The first factories were built in certain localities in Lombardy, Piedmont and Emilia, extending later to the central and southern regions. At the beginning, production was mainly concentrated on cloth and leather slippers, but attention was then given to ladies' shoes, followed by childrens' and mens' until the modern production cycle of all types was introduced (1).

The hides most commonly used come from cattle — cow, calf and milk-calf — which are carefully worked and made available in all tints and thicknesses. Goat hides are used for high quality work, while sheep and lamb skins, of less commercial value, are used for linings. Horses, mules and donkeys provide hides which are less valuable than calf, but are considered suitable for welts. Crocodile, tropical lizard, snake and water snake are used for high quality products with the hides of such animals as antelope, deer, etc. Pig and boar hides are employed in the manufacture of fancy articles. Soles are made from the heavy hides of cows and other breeds of cattle, cured with tannic extracts, pressed and hardened.

*Italian boot and shoe production heads the European and non-European industries for elegance and the variety of models available, for both men and women, as also for the accuracy used in manufacture. Because of the constant modernization of existing plant and the technical evolution in production methods, many of the leading companies are able to put high quality shoes on the market at a relatively low price.*

Industrial production is flanked by the artisan trades, renowned for their originality and excellent design, which have guaranteed them a high place in national economy and an influential position in fashion circles.

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(1) See: *The Shoe Industry* — « Italian Affairs », Vol. V, No. 3, pp. 1261-1264.

According to the industrial census held in 1951, over 2,000 factories are operating in Italy, employing approximately 45,000 persons. The artisan trade employs several thousand skilled workers. The same census also showed that the major concentration of the industry is to be found in the following regions: Lombardy: 559 factories - 18,540 dependents; Tuscany: 190 factories - 5,425 dependents; Piedmont: 142 factories - 5,126 dependents; Veneto: 123 factories - 4,848 dependents; Emilia: 100 factories - 3,431 dependents; Campania: 98 factories - 1,926 dependents; Marches: 95 factories - 1,923 dependents.

Production is mainly to be found in the following localities: Alessandria, Valenza (Alessandria), Turin, Milan, Parabiago (Milan), Legnano (Milan), Vigevano (Pavia), Varese; Busto Arsizio, Gallarate, and Luino (Varese); Montebelluna (Treviso), Verona, Bologna, Forlì, Ferrara, Parma, Lucca, Florence, Rufina, Fucecchio (Florence), Civitanova (Macerata), Montegranaro (Ascoli Piceno), Naples and Catania.

The factories to be found in Lombardy and Piedmont mainly produce shoes for women. Montebelluna specializes in ski boots and climbing boots while, in Emilia, production is mainly concentrated on luxury goods for both men and women. Tuscany has a large number of factories, all of them equipped to meet the demand for all qualities, from womens' shoes to supplies for the Armed Forces. Finally, there are no limitations to the industry concentrated in the Marches and Naples areas. From 1951 to the present day large numbers of small and medium enterprises have sprung up.

*Total production of boots and shoes in leather and skin is valued at 45/50 million pairs per annum, of which two thirds are by the boot and shoe industry proper, and one third by the artisan trades.*

Y E A R	T y p e	Quantity (in pairs)
1955 .....	Men's .....	16,500,000
	Women's .....	18,700,000
	Children's .....	8,800,000
1956 .....	Men's .....	18,000,000
	Women's .....	18,700,000
	Children's .....	8,800,000
1957 .....	Men's .....	20,000,000
	Women's .....	19,200,000
	Children's .....	9,500,000

The trend of production appears to be particularly high during two periods of the year: January to March for summer grades of boots and shoes, and September to December for winter qualities. In order to satisfy the demands of the consumer, the factories are forced to

produce large numbers of models which have a strong influence on productivity and costs.

From 1955 to 1957, the Italian boot and shoe industry showed a strong rise. Taking 1954 as equal to 100, the following indices were registered: 1955 - 102; 1956 - 108; 1957 - 122.

The Italian production (almost wholly leather or skin), including the artisan trades, may be calculated as follows: 1955 - 44,000,000 pairs; 1956 - 45,500,000 pairs; 1957 - 48,700,000 pairs.

The increase in production is mainly due to a sharp rise in *exports*, as shown in the following table for *leather shoes*.

YEAR	Quantity (pairs)	Value (million Lire)	YEAR	Quantity (pairs)	Value (million Lire)
1952.....	503,000	1,373	1955.....	1,704,000	4,717 -
1953.....	628,000	1,614	1956.....	3,267,000	9,423,7
1954.....	927,000	2,581	1957.....	6,440,042	17,928 -

#### Chief countries to which shoes exports are directed:

C O U N T R Y	1955 pairs	1956 pairs	1957 pairs
Austria .....	6,275	8,125	25,513
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	123,618	185,877	447,056
France .....	155,074	190,118	432,516
West Germany .....	156,319	375,096	1,279,945
Malta .....	119,572	136,487	159,783
Low Countries .....	38,827	86,674	181,921
United Kingdom .....	141,158	307,574	536,545
Sweden .....	104,612	199,874	580,391
Switzerland .....	288,362	470,576	771,638
United States .....	488,881	927,796	1,384,197
Denmark .....	10,746	11,901	18,046
Belgian Congo .....	27,447	42,585	46,839
Eritrea .....	12,903	15,430	27,084
Libya .....	53,017	78,961	147,780
Canada .....	23,425	65,776	114,743
Australia .....	11,457	6,583	16,504
Morocco .....	1,658	40,174	42,005
Tunisia .....	909	12,345	3,971

As will be seen, the six years illustrated in the chart show that Italian boot and shoe exports have risen from a very small quantity to a figure which proves the rapid success of the models produced for the market. Further attempts are being made to ensure that even better results are obtained. Comparing the first three months of the current year to the corresponding period of 1957, certain progress in exports will be noted.

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## THE MARBLE INDUSTRY

### THE SATISFACTORY LEVEL OF FOREIGN TRADE

The marble industry is one of the most interesting of the many activities which comprise national economy, mostly because it calls for several categories of skilled labour during the various phases of preparation for the market (1).

Italian marble, both white and coloured, is famous throughout the world and, without doubt, the deposits in the Apuan Alps are the largest known. They still supply the world market with the majority of marbles required for all forms of sculpture and several other qualities of less prized limestone.

White marbles are mostly quarried at Carrara, Volterra and Pisa, and the blocks are transported by means of special freight wagons and heavy lorries.

Coloured marbles have also made a strong contribution towards the success of the industry, although their importance is less than that of the white variety. They are quarried at Verona, Siena, Vicenza, Foggia, Bari, Genoa and Novara, while the variety found in Trentino and the alabaster of Volterra are extremely popular because of their range of colours.

Growth in demand and better sales organization have done much for the industry, and the equipment used today is both rational and modern. A special technique has been adopted in quarrying the blocks and excavation is no longer carried out with explosives or wedges. Experience has shown that better results are obtained with spiral cutters, automatic drills and pulleys. New methods have also been introduced for cutting the slabs and reducing waste, grinding, etc., and extensive use is made of mechanical drills and other equipment in order to facilitate and speed production.

The use of marble has grown considerably during the past few years, particularly in private houses, offices and public buildings. Modern

(1) See also: *Progress in Marble Quarrying* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. V, N. 2, pp. 1167-1168.

architectural trends call for its wide employment, and designers are very much in favour of using it in the construction of reception rooms, studies and halls. Foreign market demands have also risen, as will be seen from the table which follows.

After grinding and polishing, the various qualities of marble are exported to markets in the United States, Venezuela, Canada and the Arab countries. Cut sections are sent to France, Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, Egypt and the United States, while moulded or turned pieces are greatly in demand in Great Britain, Burma and Malesia.

**EXPORTS OF MARBLE AND ALABASTER IN 1956 AND 1957  
TO O.E.E.C. AND OTHER COUNTRIES.**

C O U N T R Y	C o a r s e				F i n i s h e d			
	1956		1957		1956		1957	
	Quant. (a)	Value (b)	Quant. (a)	Value (b)	Quant. (a)	Value (b)	Quant. (a)	Value (b)
<b>O. E. E. C. Countries</b>	110,753	1,521	112,780	1,435	48,196	3,005	52,360	3,176
Metropolitan territories .....	98,950	1,370	96,691	1,258	44,759	2,577	48,180	2,770
Common Market .....	63,479	1,004	59,632	881	14,400	743	18,773	970
Sterling Area .....	20,017	193	21,388	196	21,455	1,422	20,123	1,325
Other countries .....	15,454	173	15,671	181	8,904	412	9,284	475
<b>Dependencies .....</b>	<b>11,803</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>16,089</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>406</b>
of E.C.M. .....	3,723	65	2,171	38	443	49	450	75
British .....	7,856	83	13,707	137	2,990	377	3,354	318
Portuguese .....	224	3	211	2	4	2	376	13
<b>Other Countries</b>	<b>72,503</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>69,381</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>64,620</b>	<b>5,886</b>	<b>60,999</b>	<b>5,993</b>
America .....	53,482	1,075	54,663	1,020	32,748	4,056	35,990	4,411
Sterling Area .....	4,550	74	4,714	73	5,088	349	6,892	512
Other countries non participating .....	14,471	207	10,004	204	26,784	1,481	18,117	1,070
<b>Total...</b>	<b>183,256</b>	<b>2,877</b>	<b>182,161</b>	<b>2,732</b>	<b>112,816</b>	<b>8,891</b>	<b>113,359</b>	<b>9,169</b>

NOTE. (a) In tons — (b) Millions of lire.

The most important market is the United States, followed by Venezuela and Canada. However, there has been a rise in exports to Saudi Arabia, Germany, Switzerland and Israel, due to increased building activities in these countries.

## A PANORAMA OF PUBLIC WORKS IN ITALY

### *A SUMMARY OF TWELVE YEARS OF RECONSTRUCTION AND PLANNING*

An examination of the realizations of the Ministry of Public Works over the period 1945-1956 is of great interest. Public works constitute what economists have wisely called a *fixed social capital*, for they are the foundations of social progress and the starting point for every scheme which aims at improving the standard of living.

During the period under consideration, the Ministry of Public Works found itself faced with enormous difficulties and problems arising from the material and moral ruin of war. Yet, in less than ten years, the reconstruction of the country had been completed to all intents and purposes and the Ministry, with the State Highways Department (*Azienda Autonoma Strade Statali*), was able to devote its attention to new planning and scheming. The years immediately following 1945 witnessed a nation-wide repair scheme to remove the damage caused by hostilities, but, as soon as the situation permitted, the competent authorities began to look to the future and draft plans for new public works. During the period now under discussion (1945-1956), the Ministry of Public Works and its subsidiaries spent more than 1,800 milliard lire, of which over 770 milliard directly concerned reconstruction. However, as the immediate war years began to slip away, the expenditure entailed in war damages gradually grew less and less, while there was a corresponding growth in other directions (Tab. I).

In 1945, out of a total budget of 14,795 million lire, more than 11,662 million were devoted to the repair of war damage, while only 3,133 million were used for fresh planning. During the following years, intense reconstruction absorbed constantly growing capital: 41,971 million in 1946, 62,944 million in 1947; and additional appropriations of 17,271 million and 34,651 million were used for new public works.

Over the three year period 1945-47, the percentage of public works planning devoted to war damage reached 68 %, but this figure dropped to 35.7 % during the following three years (1948-50). New schemes

Table I - PUBLIC WORKS - COMPOSITION

YEAR (end)	Total		Category			
	No.	Cost	New		War damage	
			No.	Cost	No.	Cost
1944 .....	2,893	2,853	594	684	2,299	2,169
1945 .....	7,091	14,795	1,245	3,133	5,846	11,662
1946 .....	12,981	59,242	3,360	17,271	9,621	41,971
1947 .....	13,923	97,595	4,630	34,651	9,293	62,944
1948 .....	12,245	133,804	5,260	72,529	6,985	61,275
1949 .....	10,269	136,001	5,416	89,432	4,853	46,569
1950 .....	7,861	123,120	4,054	90,742	3,807	32,378
1951 .....	7,095	146,081	4,187	116,141	2,908	29,940
1952 .....	9,010	205,818	5,769	165,790	3,241	40,028
1953 .....	9,385	264,322	6,563	223,662	2,822	40,660
1954 .....	8,830	277,885	6,358	245,907	2,472	31,978
1955 .....	8,931	290,499	6,949	262,941	1,982	27,558
1956 .....	8,576	391,894	7,131	369,814	1,445	22,080

had already taken precedence and more and more capital was devoted to their completion. In 1950, of a budget of 123,120 million lire, only 32,378 million were absorbed in repairs to public property. During the next three years (1951-53), the percentage dropped to 18 % and between 1954-56 to 8.5 %. The same table also shows the enormous increases in the budget of the Ministry of Public Works; from 14,795 million lire in 1945, it rose to 59,242 million in 1946, to gradually reach 391,894 million in 1956. Of this latter figure, 369,814 million lire were used in new undertakings.

Particularly interesting is Table III for, from the elements it contains, it becomes clear that the Ministry of Public Works, from 1948, concentrated on the building of public offices, churches, schools and low

Table II - PUBLIC WORKS - SCHEMES AND CAPITAL SPENT  
(in millions of lire)

YEAR	Public Works			
	Not Completed		Completed	
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
1945 .....	16,170	19,396	13,256	8,363
1946 .....	23,606	73,415	20,440	37,763
1947 .....	22,240	105,413	21,955	71,406
1948 .....	24,548	150,750	25,647	124,929
1949 .....	21,162	140,189	22,310	138,775
1950 .....	16,806	106,052	19,076	122,578
1951 .....	14,974	136,856	15,758	116,653
1952 .....	18,532	188,727	16,633	131,842
1953 .....	18,059	222,568	17,665	176,516
1954 .....	15,120	191,830	15,664	181,714
1955 .....	15,646	208,702	15,523	204,905
1956 .....	13,285	285,948	13,685	195,685

Table III - PUBLIC WORKS IN OPERATION AT THE END OF EACH YEAR  
(in millions of lire)

CATEGORY	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
Public buildings, churches, schools and low-price housing .....	107,680	90,887	77,467	77,434	56,776	40,066	32,208	35,475	29,667	17,963	9,499	2,489
State and other highways and roads ..	137,311	54,273	62,173	58,906	39,993	19,393	17,428	26,488	29,055	27,677	21,059	6,272
Water control and internal navigation .....	48,395	44,645	46,180	42,555	36,227	26,826	7,907	5,273	10,173	4,223	3,787	803
Reclamation, mountain development (a)	15,898	23,753	22,583	22,459	23,820	26,103	23,952	17,436	15,559	6,704	2,551	814
Coastal .....	21,895	19,563	17,910	19,614	18,976	13,342	14,599	14,214	12,697	9,389	4,056	657
Water mains, public hygiene, various ..	33,536	33,106	31,367	24,202	16,130	12,681	16,510	19,635	18,005	10,227	6,279	1,318
Houses for homeless (b) .....	21,611	18,378	12,877	13,410	10,515	6,229	8,534	14,633	15,771	19,588	11,351	2,413
State Railways - new buildings and installations .....	5,568	5,394	7,328	5,742	3,381	1,441	1,982	2,849	2,877	1,822	459	29

(a) Competence of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

(b) For particulars on repairs and reconstruction by private enterprise refer Table IV.

priced housing, while in 1956 attention was turned to highways. The sharp rise in the latter results from the beginning of the Milan-Naples highway which, at December 31, 1956, had absorbed 8,139 million lire (1). Third place on the list of public works is held by water control and internal navigation. Water mains, drains and various other public hygiene schemes are fourth, followed by coastal operations, still of the utmost importance, and low-price housing for the homeless. In relation to this last category, it should be noted that oscillations in the budget are due to social emergencies, such as the intense building programme launched in favour of war homeless (1946-49) and the flood victims of 1952 and 1953. Other public works, of minor importance in relation to those already mentioned but still of a certain entity, include land reclamation schemes and State railway buildings and installations.

Table IV – PUBLIC WORKS – FINANCING OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISES  
ENGAGED IN WAR REPARATIONS  
(in millions of lire)

YEAR	P u b l i c   W o r k s			
	Not Completed		Completed	
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
1945 .....	55,393	8,056	32,181	4,046
1946 .....	163,097	24,714	128,136	17,013
1947 .....	208,264	37,354	187,212	30,189
1948 .....	139,758	33,685	134,082	29,655
1949 .....	105,367	43,270	78,857	23,889
1950 .....	60,079	44,112	67,133	30,212
1951 .....	43,309	32,044	61,011	35,960
1952 .....	28,758	32,768	37,354	29,745
1953 .....	24,047	26,092	26,941	25,288
1954 .....	10,007	16,138	18,601	20,115
1955 .....	19,756	20,413	18,785	20,279
1956 .....	11,938	14,977	17,936	18,100

The Ministry of Public Works, however, has not confined itself solely to the question of public buildings and property. It has also undertaken the financing of private building activities, particularly those concerned with the repair and reconstruction of property damaged during the war. (Table IV).

Here again, a study of the chart will show that expenditure on war damage has dropped considerably in later years.

Work carried out in the southern regions (Tab. V) is well in the lead, both in the number of schemes and the capital invested, while that in relation to Central and North Italy is very much lower. Information relative to 1956 shows light modifications to the general rule. For this

(1) See also: *Roads and Highways* – « Italian Affairs », Vol. VII, No. 3-4, pp. 2253-2254.

Table V - GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC WORKS  
(figures in millions of lire)

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION	No.	Cost	GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION	No.	Cost
<i>Year-end 1948</i>			<i>Year-end 1953</i>		
North .....	3,892	37,696	North .....	3,328	80,633
Central .....	2,904	30,743	Central .....	1,968	51,619
South and Islands .....	5,449	65,365	South and Islands .....	4,089	132,070
<i>Italy...</i>	12,245	133,804	<i>Italy...</i>	9,385	264,322
<i>Year-end 1949</i>			<i>Year-end 1954</i>		
North .....	3,145	36,468	North .....	3,174	90,178
Central .....	2,473	30,797	Central .....	1,893	57,974
South and Islands .....	4,651	38,736	South and Islands .....	3,763	129,733
<i>Italy...</i>	10,269	136,001	<i>Italy...</i>	8,830	277,885
<i>Year-end 1950</i>			<i>Year-end 1955</i>		
North .....	2,388	36,144	North .....	3,123	96,340
Central .....	1,882	25,706	Central .....	2,067	66,562
South and Islands .....	3,591	61,270	South and Islands .....	3,741	127,597
<i>Italy...</i>	7,861	123,120	<i>Italy...</i>	8,931	290,499
<i>Year-end 1951</i>			<i>Year-end 1956</i>		
North .....	2,343	44,820	North .....	3,173	154,779
Central .....	1,743	30,052	Central .....	2,132	109,847
South and Islands .....	3,009	71,209	South and Islands .....	3,271	127,268
<i>Italy...</i>	7,095	164,081	<i>Italy...</i>	8,576	391,894
<i>Year-end 1952</i>					
North .....	2,866	64,357			
Central .....	1,998	37,332			
South and Islands .....	4,146	104,129			
<i>Italy...</i>	9,010	205,818			

year, attention should be given the Milan-Naples highway which, towards the end of 1956, had absorbed 48,675 million lire for the 5 trunks built in northern Italy, 26,984 million for two trunks in Central Italy and 6,480 million for one trunk in southern Italy. Excluding appropriations for the construction of this highway, figures for public works in 1956 in the three geographical zones are as follows: North Italy, lire 106,104,000,000 (34.3 %); Central Italy, lire 82,863,000,000 (26.7 %); South Italy, lire 120,788,000,000 (39.0 %). When calculating investments in the southern regions, consideration must also be given the budget of the Southern Italy Development Fund which is responsible for projects which are quite distinct from those already mentioned.

## Building Activities and Public Works in 1957

The following chart gives a summary of the results of various schemes of public works completed in all parts of Italy during the period January 1 - December 31, 1957, divided into the principal items.

During the same year a total of 72,020 thousand working days were employed in the execution of public works financed, either totally or partially, by the State, local government departments and other

Tab. VI - GENERAL SCHEMES COMPLETED JAN. 1 - DEC. 31, 1957

BUILDING					
<i>Public buildings</i>					
a) New .....	Cu. mts.	401,888			
b) Rebuilding of destroyed premises .....	»	392,884			
c) Repairs to damaged buildings .....	Rooms	4,848			
<i>Churches and charity institutes</i>					
a) Building and reconstruction of destroyed premises .....	Cu. mts.	557,746	Churches	85	
b) Repairs to damaged buildings .....	Rooms	2,549	»	663	
<i>Schools</i>					
a) New .....	Rooms	2,536	Class-rooms	2,668	
b) Repaired or rebuilt .....	»	1,008	»	947	
<i>Houses (for homeless)</i>					
a) New or re-built .....	Rooms	31,183			
b) Repaired .....	»	2,079			
<i>Cooperative building, low-price housing, I.N.C.I.S. etc.</i>					
a) Building of low-price housing .....	Rooms	84,101			
<i>Private enterprises with State appropriations</i>					
a) Rebuilding of war-damaged property .....	Rooms	28,883			
b) Repairs to war-damaged property .....	»	33,522			
ROADS AND HIGHWAYS					
<i>State Highways</i>					
a) New highways, general repairs .....	Kms.	771,933			
b) New bridges .....	No.	38			
c) Repairs to road surface, re-opening of roads .....	Kms.	32,825			
<i>Secondary Roads</i>					
a) New roads, general repairs .....	Kms.	1,070,982			
b) New bridges .....	No.	52			
c) Repairs to road-surface, re-opening of roads .....	Kms.	729,726			
d) Repairs to road bed, tunnels and escarpments .....	Cu. mts.	40,753			
e) Repairs to bridges .....	No.	96			
f) Rebuilding of bridges up to 10 metres .....	»	38			
g) Rebuilding of bridges over 10 metres .....	»	32			

## PUBLIC HYGIENE

## Water Mains

a) New mains .....	Kms.	512.730
b) Repaired .....	»	109.980

## Drains

a) New drains .....	Kms.	228.998
b) Repaired .....	»	27.773

## Cemeteries

a) New .....	Cu. mts.	76,612
b) Repairs .....	»	30,373

## Hospitals

a) New .....	Beds	1,454
b) Repaired and rebuilt .....	Premises	311

## OTHER CATEGORIES PUBLIC WORKS

## Marine

a) New docks, piers, warehouses, basins .....	Kms.	4.966
b) Repairs to docks, piers, warehouses, basins .....	»	0.570

## Water Control

a) Banking and river defences .....	Kms.	335.422
b) Repairs to banking and river defences .....	»	64.935

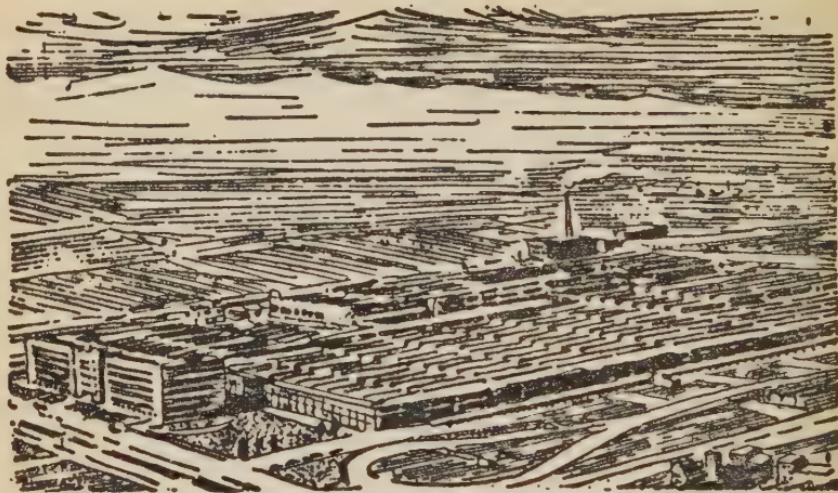
## Land Reclamation

a) Draining .....	Hectares	6,240
b) New canals .....	Kms.	36.297
c) Farm roads .....	»	187.589
d) New irrigation canals .....	»	616.021
e) Repairs to canals and waterways .....	»	11.950

## Various

a) Demolition and clearing .....	Cu. mts.	361,513
b) Shoring .....	No.	216

public offices. This means that the daily average of employed persons of all trade categories was approximately 240,000. Those regions with the highest number of days/workers are Sicily (543,000), Campania (489,000) and Latum (486,000). Government departments responsible for projects calling for the greatest number of working days were the Ministry of Labour (1,866,000), the Ministry of Public Works (1,406,000) and the Southern Italy Development Fund (628,000).



**FIAT**, which started in 1899 as the "Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino" has become one of the largest European industrial groups for motor production, "on land, at sea, in the air".

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**18 Factories**, including preliminary processing plants (iron and steel working and metallurgy) and terminal production plants: motor vehicles, tractors, rail and tramway material, trolley buses, large Diesel marine and stationary engines, aviation engines and aircraft.

**Area: 6,000 acres.**

**70,000 dependants**, of which at least 65,000 in Italy.

**A commercial and service organization extending all over the world.**

## EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

### STATE ASSISTANCE AND RESULTS ACHIEVED

Employment and vocational training are two terms which are closely related. All action taken over the former is, generally speaking, the responsibility of those who determine the economic policy of the country, while the latter progresses according to the amount of money available for the institution and creation of special schools, which are equipped to undertake the training of the labour force. The title «Employment and Vocational Training», however, must include such items as *employment and internal migration, control of compulsory employment, vocational training, apprenticeship, training courses for unemployed labour and State controlled occupational centres*.

Noteworthy success has been obtained through the promulgation of new regulations, as demonstrated by reports issued by the Ministry of Labour. There has been a constant drop in unemployment, particularly during 1957.

Table I – PERSONS REGISTERED AT LABOUR EXCHANGES

YEAR	Average No. Registered			Variations between persons registered in 1957 and the period 1953/56					
	Class I.	Class II.	Total	Class I.		Class II.		Total	
				Diff.	%	Diff.	%	Diff.	%
1957.....	1,229,797	526,843	1,756,640	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956.....	1,323,076	614,395	1,937,471	93,279	7.05	87,552	14.25	180,831	9.33
1955.....	1,303,277	610,137	1,913,414	73,480	5.64	83,294	13.65	156,774	8.19
1954.....	1,304,805	653,876	1,958,681	75,008	5.75	127,033	19.43	202,041	10.32
1953.....	1,281,967	664,566	1,946,533	52,170	4.07	137,723	20.72	189,893	9.76

Persons registered under the first two categories of unemployed at local labour exchanges («persons under 21 years of age and persons seeking first employment») dropped from 1,958,681 units in 1954, 1,913,414 units in 1955 and 1,937,471 units in 1956 (the slight increase was due to adverse weather conditions during the 1955-56 season), to 1,756,640 units in 1957 (Table I).

The year 1957 must be considered as the most favourable of the post-war period, for contractions in unemployment not only related to persons seeking first employment (Class 2) but also to those belonging to Class 1, considered to be unemployed in the real sense of the word. This is the first time in six years that such a trend has been noted.

The average for Class 1 remained constant during the period 1952-1956, there being a slight tendency towards an increase (from 1,281,967 units to 1,323,076 units), but 1957 witnessed a drop to 1,229,797 units, 93,279 less than 1956, equal to 7.05 %. On the other hand, 1956 was a very unfavourable year in all respects.

Examining the more favourable situation of Class 2 (persons seeking first employment), which dropped from 614,395 units in 1956 to 526,823 units in 1957 — a contraction of 87,552, equal to 14.25 % — it will be found that the general improvement is due to wider application of the Law of January 19, 1955, No. 25 on apprenticeship. In view of the facilitations which this law offers (exoneration from payment of minimum insurance contributions), employers have obviously considered it worthwhile to accept apprentices.

The healthier situation apparent in this particular category, arising from the above law on apprenticeship, also appears evident if figures for the period 1953-54 (prior to the approval of the law) are compared to those quoted for the three years which have followed its application. Persons registered under Class 2 at the labour exchanges during the former period maintained a constant figure (664,566 and 653,876 units), but, as from 1955, a considerable drop was noted. This contraction totalled 127,033 units, equal to 19.43 %, for the period 1954-57.

### State controlled occupational centres (1)

From the application of the Law of April 29, 1949, No. 264, to June 30, 1957, 47,058 of these centres were opened, providing employment for 2,088,482 persons. This resulted in a total of 191,342,863 working days, for an overall expenditure of Lire 163,518,018,818.

The programme for the 1957-58 financial year foresaw the opening of further employment centres, which could offer a total of 15 million working days (against 14.5 million for the preceding financial year). A supplementary plan was also approved and more or less completed which would offer employment amounting to approximately two-thirds

(1) See also: *Role of task groups in the fight against unemployment: variety of public works including reafforestation* — « Italian Affairs », Vol. V, No. 1, pp. 1069-1072.

of the normal programme. Further legislation increased wages paid to those persons employed in these centres (persons, that is, who are still considered officially unemployed and still registered with the labour exchanges). They are now paid Lire 600 per day (Lire 700 for married persons), plus Lire 60 for each family dependent, and a monthly bonus of Lire 1,000 based on the amount of work done. Such persons are also insured against accidents and sickness.

The Ministry of Labour has also assumed responsibility for payment of old age and disability pensions for persons employed in these centres, the sums being debited to the «Fund for vocational training of workers». In the event of the persons concerned not possessing the necessary requisites for such free payment of contributions, the Ministry is authorized to help them, the sums involved again being debited to the above «Fund».

The *importance of legislation* dealing with the education, vocational training and technical preparation of the labour force is obvious when it is considered that large scale unemployment in Italy is mostly due to the lack of skilled manpower. This is one of the obstacles which has slowed down the struggle against unemployment in the post-war period. The instruction and technical preparation of modern youth is bound to lead to a reduction in unemployment, while the prospects for the future opened by the Common Market offer this country an excellent opportunity of drawing upon its huge resources of natural intelligence and laboriousness.

Because of its repercussions on labour and employment in general, the Law of January 19, 1955, No. 25, on apprenticeship, later modified by the Law of July 8, 1956, No. 706, is of special importance. It aims at training a new labour force by combining theoretical instruction (through special complementary courses) with practical experience gained in workshops which will provide permanent employment.

This law, which has been followed by a vast range of regulations and rules concerning its application, requires the employer to fulfill a whole series of obligations towards the young apprentice. It says: «The employer shall ascertain, through a special medical certificate, that the physical condition of the apprentice shall permit him to carry out the work for which he has been engaged (age limits for apprenticeship are 14-20 years); the employer shall undertake to pay those wages stipulated in the labour contract under the clauses on apprenticeship; the employer shall respect all rulings on hours of work, which shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week, and shall understand that apprentices are not permitted to work on night shifts from 22.00 to 05.00 hrs); the employer shall permit the apprentice to be free to attend all complementary training classes, considering

such as part of his normal working shift; the employer shall be responsible for the attendance of the apprentice at such classes and shall make the necessary arrangements for him to take part in all examinations and tests as are considered necessary; the employer shall inform, at intervals not exceeding six months, the family of the apprentice of the progress which is being made; the employer shall give, or cause to be given, all technical assistance necessary to qualification as a skilled element; the employer shall not cause the apprentice to perform any duties or work which are superior to his physical capabilities or which have no relation to the purposes for which he was originally employed; the employer shall grant the apprentice annual paid holidays of not less than thirty days for persons up to 16 years of age and twenty days for those over the age of 16; the employer shall not engage the apprentice in piece-work or any work for which bonuses are paid or in mass production; the employer shall not cause the apprentice to carry out manual labour of any kind ».

Although these laws have only been recently applied, the results so far gained are more than satisfactory. At March 1, 1955, the period in which the law came into force, there were 172,918 employed apprentices in Italy. By March 31, 1956 this figure had risen to 355,311 and by March 31, 1957 to 466,372.

The Ministry of Labour has also intervened in favour of the training of minors by authorising appropriations for the opening of special *training courses for unemployed workers, special courses for employed workers and factory training for employed persons* desirous of qualifying in another trade (Table II).

Table II – VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSES

YEAR	Normal Courses		Courses for Unemployed		Courses for Apprentices	
	No.	Workers	No.	Workers	No.	Workers
1952-53.....	2,490	68,424	5,673	155,974	—	—
1953-54.....	2,480	66,174	1,856	51,148	—	—
1954-55.....	3,420	87,414	3,291	83,267	—	—
1955-56.....	5,146	124,752	2,874	67,793	—	—
1956-57.....	6,221	125,020	2,856	61,668	846	18,200
1957-58.....	(a) 7,905	150,869	(b) 1,684	33,861	(c) 4,672	117,459

(a) Situation at 31.1.1958. (b) Situation at 31.12.1957. (c) Authorised courses.

In its *general employment policy* the Italian State has endeavoured to follow those principles which look after both the interests of the worker and production. A very determined stand has been made against abusive employment of labour, and Inspectors have received

special instructions as to the methods to be used in its suppression. Special labour and employment committees operate constantly in the provinces, while smaller centres are served by committees set up in the local communes. On September 1, 1957, special regulations were brought into force relative to the application of Article 69 of the Treaty of the *European Coal and Steel Community*, dated April 18, 1951. In order that these regulations may be correctly interpreted, 36 special Community labour exchanges have been opened and operate in conjunction with the regional and provincial labour offices throughout Italy.

In dealing with *internal labour migration* (still restricted because of outmoded administrative requirements), the Ministry of Labour is intent on launching an extensive assistance plan in favour of those persons who annually leave their place of residence to seek employment elsewhere. This assistance takes the form of hostels, protective clothing and special welfare, while the children of working mothers are cared for in special institutes opened by welfare organizations. These children are accepted when they are between the ages of 6 and 12 years. Those categories receiving such assistance include the rice-pickers (50,000) and women engaged for the olive harvest in Apulia, Lucania and Calabria (over 20,000).

### Compulsory Employment

Compulsory employment concerns those persons who received injuries either as a result of war or accident, invalids as a result of employment, war orphans and dependents of persons who have died as a result of labour accidents, sufferers from tuberculosis who have been clinically healed, persons with weak eyesight employed as telephone operators, refugees from those territories ceded to the State of Yugoslavia under the Peace Treaty and from Zone B of the Territory of Trieste, refugees classified according to Articles 1 and 2 of the law of March 4, 1952, No. 137, deaf and dumb persons.

Much of the Ministry of Labour's planning in favour of such categories has been compressed into the five year period 1952-57 but a further series of legislation has since been launched, including regulations which control the application of preceding laws.

The *Law of June 3, 1950, No. 375* (and the relative norms for its execution contained in the Presidential Decree of June 18, 1953, No. 1,176) requires that employers with more than ten dependents shall offer employment to war invalids (former members of the Armed Forces) in the measure of 6 %, and to civilians who are invalids as a result of war in the measure of 2.5 %. Those benefitting under this law total approximately 220,000, while a further 90,000, included under the same category and for whom no employment is available, receive

an allowance of Lire 12,000 per month in addition to their war pension.

The *Law of February 24, 1953, No. 142*, extends the benefits of the above law to those who have suffered disability as a result of military or civilian service, Civil Servants and persons employed in public departments. This law required for such categories employment of one for every three jobs reserved for war invalids (non-military).

The *Law of July 26, 1929* (including the Regulations approved in the Royal Decree of November 13, 1930, No. 1642) extends the benefits of compulsory employment to war orphans and orphans of persons who have died as a result of injuries or wounds received in the course of State service, before reaching the age of 25 years and when employers are unable to offer work to war or civil invalids.

The *Decree of April 15, 1948, No. 538* and the *Law of February 28, 1953, No. 86*, require that sanatoriums and convalescent homes, either private or public, shall employ persons who have been under treatment for tuberculosis, but who are judged to be clinically cured. Employment of such persons, which depends on posts available, is in the ratio of 15 % of the total personnel.

The *Decree of October 3, 1947, No. 1222*, requires compulsory employment of persons who, either through labour accidents or occupational diseases, have suffered a reduction in capacity of not less than 40 %. Such categories must not be over 60 years of age if a man, or 55 years of age if a woman. Companies employing more than 50 dependents are required to find positions for these persons according to a ratio of 2 % of the total employed. Those employed under this law totalled 23,704 units at December 31, 1957, but a further 8,550 units had already been absorbed prior to the law coming into effect.

During the period 1952-57, the following regulations concerning compulsory employment were approved and applied, considerably widening the control of the Ministry of Labour: (a) The *Law of July 14, 1957, No. 594*, concerning compulsory employment of blind persons as telephone operators. Such a category, after technical and practical examination by a special department of the Ministry of Labour, is employed in the ratio of one for each office, department or establishment equipped with an exchange requiring more than one operator; (b) The *Law of February 27, 1958, No. 130*, dealing with the employment of refugees from Venetia Julia and Dalmatia. Companies with more than 50 dependents are required to find positions in the ratio of 10 percent; (c) The *Law of May 13, 1958, No. 318*, concerning the compulsory employment of deaf and dumb persons by State departments, public offices and private companies, according to the posts available and the juridical status of the persons concerned.

## LAND REFORM

### PRODUCTION AND SOCIAL FACTORS

The normal process of land reform has received a strong stimulus over the past few years, even though diverse methods have had to be employed in the various zones marked down for development and careful attention paid to the manner in which State appropriations, approved under special laws, have been used for under-developed areas.

Considerable attention has been paid to the *mountainous zones* and the Law of July 25, 1952, No. 991, approved funds amounting to 67 milliard lire to be invested over a ten year period and planned a form of «statute» which gave additional assistance to mountainous areas and those local councils administering such territories. This law has been flanked by further legislation dealing with re-afforestation, water-control and irrigation.

The Committee of Ministers of the «Southern Italy Development Fund» approved appropriations totalling 85 milliard lire (about one third of the new funds available to agriculture) to be spent solely on irrigation and related operations, while the Ministry of Agriculture has planned the extension of the «irrigation law» of November 10, 1954, No. 1087, so that it can be applied evenly over the whole country. Law No. 1087 authorised the development of a five-year plan of public works, to cost 35 milliard lire (25 milliard to be borne by the State), which would result in the irrigation of approximately 190,000 acres of land and modernise irrigation plants serving a further 60,000 acres. This programme has now been almost completed and the new law of July 30, 1957, No. 667, with appropriations amounting to a further 50 milliard lire, should permit the original plans to be met.

Evidence as to the importance of irrigation to general economic development is offered by the progress made in farming and industrial life and the smooth development of the areas in which planning has been put into operation. It is a well known fact that the swift development of northern Italy has been mainly due to widespread irrigation over the plains.

From 1860 to the end of the 19th century, the newly born Italian State approved large appropriations for irrigation projects. This was a period in which the very important « Cavour » Canal was built with its devious network (including the « Ivrea Canal » which is also equipped with locks as the level changes several times throughout its length), as well as the « Ledra » Canal, irrigating approximately 27,000 acres around Udine, the « Alto Veronese » Canal and those of the Agro Veronese which bring water to about 90,000 acres from the River Adige. Up to the beginning of the second World War, irrigation schemes flourished and work was undertaken with a full knowledge of the important repercussions it would have on general economy. During this second period, new canals were cut from the Po for the purpose of furnishing water to the zones around Ferrara, Mantua, Reggio, Bassa Lodigiana and Piacentino, an area of approximately 750,000 acres. The « Virgilio » Canal, which draws its waters from the River Mincio irrigates another 55,000 acres; the « Vittoria » Canal drawing 19 cubic metres of water per second from the River Piave to irrigate 52,000 acres, the canals along the Val d'Arda and in the province of Piacenza, the Tirso in Sardinia and the Belice in Sicily. By 1938, irrigation was in use over approximately 5 million acres and no changes took place because of the outbreak of hostilities. The question was again taken up in 1948 and it is over these past ten years that some of the greatest progress has been made (from 5 million to 6.25 million acres). Plans were put into operation with caution, following the scheme elaborated by the Ministry of Agriculture which aimed at the irrigation of 2,150,000 acres, 1,250,000 in the northern and central land reform areas and 900,000 acres in the south and insular Italy.

The past decade has been distinguished by the *completion* of projects already put into operation at an earlier period and the launching of *new ones*. The former category includes the « Elena » Canal, undertaken by the « Associazione Irrigua Est Sesia », which will increase the volume of water in the « Cavour » Canal and be used for irrigation in the lower Ticino area; canals from Garda Lake and the Mincio, drawing 21 cubic metres per second, which will improve existing irrigation facilities over 85,000 acres in the Mantua area; a new canal from the Po which will provide water for the irrigation of 117,000 acres in the land reform zones of Dugali and Navarolo; irrigation of the land reform zones of Bassa Friulana, Cellina Meduna and Sinistra Piave; the junction at Boretta sul Po which controls the intake of 60 cubic metres of water per second for 350,000 acres in the Parmigiana Moglia, Agro Mantovano, Reggiano, Revere and Bentivoglio land reform zones; the installations at Sabbioncello, where the Po and Secchi meet, which will irrigate 95,000 acres in the Burano land reform zone as soon as

the network is completed; a new pumping station in the Pilastresi locality which will bring 47 cubic metres of water per second to irrigate 250,000 acres within the province of Ferrara.

New schemes which have been put into operation include: the «Emiliano-Romagnolo» Canal which, drawing water from the Po near Palantone (Ferrara), will irrigate 450,000 acres in the provinces of Ferrara, Modena, Bologna, Ravenna and Forlì; the installations on the Foglia, Tenna and Tronto rivers which will permit the pumping of water to various localities in the Marches; a canal from the Volturno river, near Ponte Annibale, for the irrigation of 100,000 acres in the Basso Volturno land reform zone; canals from the Ofanto basin for the irrigation of approximately 50,000 acres in the reform zones of Fossa Pre-murgiana and Capitanata; a canal from the Fortore for the irrigation of about 100,000 acres in the Tavoliere di Puglia area; the dam at S. Giuliano sul Bradano and the canals at Gennaro sull'Agri and Nuova Siri on the Sinni for the irrigation of 95,000 acres, almost all within the Piana Metapontina zone; the huge electro-irrigation plants on the Ionian and Sila slopes bringing water to over 62,000 acres; irrigation canals in the Bassa Valle del Neto area over 25,000 acres; the Salso reservoir for the irrigation of approximately 75,000 acres on the Catania plain; the canals in the Flumendosa basin for the irrigation of about 175,000 acres in the Campidano di Cagliari locality, using 500 million cubic metres per second.

The irrigation network completed from 1860 to the present day stretches over approximately 23,000 kilometres, while the total water used for irrigation purposes is 3,000 cubic metres per second. Considering the various sources available in the regions, examination shows that the River Po and the others rivers flowing through the northern regions, irrigate about 70 % of the total area. The remainder is watered by huge dykes, or small reservoirs, or by water pumped from wells.

The southern regions are mostly served by water pumped from wells. Irrigation, however, will make considerable progress as soon as new dykes and canals have been completed, for their capacity will be in the region of one milliard cubic metres per second.

The importance paid to irrigation in the overall land reform plan does not mean that other public works are neglected. Many other projects are closely related to irrigation, but even if they are not, are equally important to the development of farming and improvements to rural living standards. *Land reclamation* has included the drying of marshes and the elimination of stagnant pools which have formed in low lying areas following flooding, heavy rains or the like. Rivers and torrents have been banked and canals have been built to take excess water from rivers during the winter months.

Other land reform projects, which are important because of their effect on agricultural and local industry, include the building of *roads*, *social service centres*, water mains and the installation of power lines (1).

Roads built under land reform schemes have a coefficient of approximately 145 metres per square kilometre. This network has permitted extensive economic and social development of the interested areas and, in more than one instance, these roads have been taken over by the communal, provincial and even national authorities and widened and asphalted.

**PUBLIC WORKS UNDER THE LAND REFORM SCHEME.**  
**SITUATION AT DECEMBER 31, 1957.**

REGION	Canals, Rivers, Banking (kms)	Irrigation Canals (kms)	Roads (kms)	Water Mains, Power (kms)	Rural villag- es, Social service Centres (No.)
Valle d'Aosta and Piedmont .....	250	—	7	—	1
Liguria .....	111	166	7	—	—
Lombardy .....	1,758	1,968	82	58	—
Trentino, Alto Adige, Venetia, Venetia Giulia and Friuli .....	9,119	8,976	1,315	434	3
Emilia and Romagna .....	10,394	3,520	1,380	1,062	3
Tuscany .....	3,660	81	916	293	64
Umbria .....	155	195	69	—	—
Marches .....	433	238	186	287	1
Latium .....	3,313	964	1,984	610	65
Abruzzi and Molise .....	482	721	624	513	10
Campania .....	2,650	2,030	702	264	8
Apulia .....	2,552	714	2,977	398	109
Lucania .....	489	387	769	77	40
Calabria .....	1,706	427	850	209	41
Sicily .....	498	1,469	1,879	393	24
Sardinia .....	1,930	1,265	1,148	412	20
<i>Total...</i>	<i>39,510</i>	<i>23,121</i>	<i>14,895</i>	<i>5,010</i>	<i>389</i>

Public and social service centres, with the road network, are sure elements of stability in rural communities and are the basis of future industrial and urban development. They offer all services necessary to a farming community, such as sanitary assistance, schools, etc.

In conclusion, it may be claimed that all the efforts made in favour of land reform have a high economic and social value. They have led to increased benefits for farmers and agricultural workers, employment possibilities have increased and the rural population, which amounts to about 40 % of the population, has received many benefits.

(1) See also: *Land Reclamation Activities* — « Italian Affairs », Vol. V, No. 3, pp. 1241-1246.

## TRAINING FOR AGRICULTURE

### TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION AS A MEANS OF INTENSIFYING PRODUCTION

There are many causes which impede technical progress in agriculture and not all of them are easy to identify. One of the most outstanding, however, is the lack of technical ability among the agricultural labour force and, in order to remedy such a situation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has introduced an Assistance Programme which operates through its provincial offices.

Official figures relate that 1,158 general information courses, 1,070 practical courses, 490 domestic science courses and 18 courses for technical specialists were held in 1956-1957.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	General Information Courses	Practical Courses	Domestic Science	Technical Courses
Northern Italy .....	659	511	218	7
Central Italy .....	206	349	119	4
Southern Italy .....	293	210	153	7
<i>Total...</i>	<i>1,158</i>	<i>1,070</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>18</i>

The above chart shows a total of 2,800 courses, but this figure does not include a further 810 technical demonstrations given in 2,938 districts and approximately 400 instructional tours.

A *National Centre for the Training of Specialised Agricultural Labour* (CNFMOAS) has been opened under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and its tasks and duties are manifold. A small number of future farm-managers attend *Farm Institutes* and technical *Farm Schools* for a period of two years, for those who satisfactorily complete a particular period of vocational training at other centres.

Valuable assistance to the training of future farmers, farm-managers and specialists has been given by the « Southern Italy Development Fund » which set aside appropriations amounting to 1,835 million lire. The Land Reform Agency contributed a further 1,300 million, while the Ministry of Public Instruction approved 650 million lire to be set

aside in its own budget. Definite encouragement was given by the opening of two *Agricultural Institutes* in 1950-51, a number which has rapidly multiplied. These institutes are attended by students who have obtained diplomas at secondary schools or vocational training centres, and those who have reached the age of 14 without obtaining the required certificate. Courses range from two to five years, but do not generally exceed two to three years in practice since this is considered a sufficient period in which to give students enough practical knowledge for employment.

*Farm schools* have been introduced to those areas where they are most required and they concentrate more on theoretical than practical training, explaining and illustrating the manner in which a small farm can be run profitably. On the other hand, many of these schools have been founded to give specialised courses which are in keeping with the requirements of modern agricultural methods. In addition, there are *Schools for Mechanics*, responsible for training elements capable of repairing and maintaining all types of farm machinery, *Dairy Schools*, concerned with preparing experts in cheese and butter production, *Schools of Viticulture*, to be found in those areas which concentrate on the production of wine, *Livestock Schools*, *Flower and Fruit Institutes* and *Horticultural Schools*.

The following is a list of institutes and schools which were in operation at January 1, 1958 (approximately 5,000 students).

1. **Avezzano** (Balsorano, S. Benedetto dei Marsi): *maintenance of farm machinery, general farming, olives*.
2. **Bari** (Bonocore, Borgo Libertà, Dolcecanto, Frigole, Nuova Cliternia, Segezia, Serranova): *general farming*.
3. **Bosa-Nuoro** (Bolotana, Borore, Laconi, *general farming*).
4. **Cagliari** (Muravera, Pula, Santu Lussurgiu): *general farming*.
5. **Caluso-Turin** (Carmagnola, Cavour, Piverone, Rodallo): *maintenance of farm machinery, viticulture, farm administration*.
6. **Castelfranco Emilia-Modena** (Benedello di Pavullo, Carpi, Casinalbo, Formiggine, Guiglia, Mirandola, Prignano, S. Felice sul Panaro, Sassuolo, Soliera, Vignola): *Fruit, livestock-dairy, maintenance of farm machinery, general farming*.
7. **Castelfranco Veneto - Treviso** (Fanzolo, Fossalunga, Riese): *maintenance of farm machinery, viticulture, general farming*.
8. **Campobasso**.
9. **Catania** (Aidone, Caltagirone, Caronia, Castel di Judica, Catania, Giarre, Lentini, Milazzo, Nicosia, etc.): *general farming, maintenance of farm machinery, olives, viticulture-wine, horticulture*.

10. **Cosenza** (Isola Capo Rizzuto, S. Anna): *farm machinery*.
11. **Corsano di Brescia**: *maintenance of farm machinery, dairy*.
12. **Fidenza-Parma** (Bardi, Borgotaro, Fontanellato, Medesano, Pellegrino Parmense, Polesine Parmense): *farm administration, maintenance of farm machinery, general farming*.
13. **Florence** (Borgo S. Lorenzo, Certaldo, Empoli, Montaione, Palazzolo sul Senio, Scandicci): *general farming, horticulture*.
14. **Genoa S. Ilario**: *Floriculture*.
15. **Lonigo-Vicenza**: *general farming, maint. of farm machinery*.
16. **Modica-Ragusa** (Cannizzara, Frigintini): *maintenance of farm machinery, ancillary subjects, general farming*.
17. **Naples** (Battipaglia, Cancello Arnone, Eboli, Gromola, Mondragone, Salerno, Sere): *general farming, maint. of farm machinery, fruit, olives*.
18. **Padua-Bruségana** (Bagnoli, Campodarsego, Conselve, Montagnana, Piove di Sacco, Trebaseleghe): *farm bailiffs, horticulture, poultry husbandry, maint. of farm machinery, wine, fruit, livestock*.
19. **Palermo** (Borgo Callea, Canicatti, Castellammare, Gela, Mazzarino, S. Cataldo): *maint. of farm machinery, citrus fruits, dairy*.
20. **Potenza** (Atella, Gaudiano, Lagopesole, La Martella, Rionero in Vulture, S. Teodoro, Scanzano): *general farming*.
21. **Rome** (S. Marinella): *floriculture, horticulture, farm stewards*.
22. **Sassari** (Bono, S. Maria La Palma): *general farming*.
23. **Siena** (Abbadia di Montepulciano, Chiusdino, Monteroni d'Arbia, Poggibonsi, Radda in Chianti, Rapolano, S. Giovanni di Asso, Turita, Vagliari): *general farming*.
24. **Trino Vercellese-Vercelli** (Burinzo, Carasana, Gattinara): *maintenance of farm machinery, general farming*.
25. **Viadana - Mantua** (Bellaguarda, Breda Cisoni, Ostiano, Pandino, Rivarolo del Re, Rivarolo Mantovano): *farm stewards, maintenance of farm machinery, dairy*.

There are also a number of *non-government* schools offering vocational training, financial support being given by the Communes, Provincial authorities and local councils. The oldest of these is the *Salesiana* which has been in operation for over seventy years and now controls 122 industrial-agricultural schools with 743 laboratories in Italy, and a further 647 schools with 1,847 laboratories in other nations. The Catholic Action, the Agricultural Smallholders Association and the Agricultural Consortia also give considerable help.

The question of an adequate agricultural training programme and the introduction of special evening classes was one of the principal objectives of the « Ten Year Development Plan » drafted by the late Ezio Vanoni. This programme was adopted by the Scelba Government and the successive Cabinets of Antonio Segni and Adone Zoli. The chief merit of the Vanoni Plan, as regards agriculture, has been the drawing of attention to the need for trained elements and opening the way towards their preparation. It gives primary importance to vocational training, setting it above all other objectives of employment, productivity and income, catering for a vast pool of qualified agricultural workers over the next ten years, many of whom can be absorbed in subsidiary farming activities or given the opportunity to migrate. The Vanoni Plan requires that 3/4 million workers undergo vocational training during the period it is in operation, a figure which is to be considered quite apart from the normal increase in school attendance. Its objectives are more urgent than ever today because of the opening of the European Common Market and the constant demand for skilled workers in all forms of economic activity.

The majority of those persons forming the Italian agricultural population are peasants who are in need of training and the opportunities offered by *constant education facilities*. Such technical preparation is essential if maximum production is to be obtained and maintained, for the modern farm demands coordination in administration, a complete knowledge of individual farming technique and full understanding of the responsibilities involved. All these are factors which call for speedy preparation in special schools equipped to meet such requirements. Specialist categories include: fruit growers, nurserymen, wine growers, citrus fruit growers, sugar beet experts, jute farmers, horticulturists, seed experts, flower growers, general gardeners, herbalists, while the industrial farming categories are: maintenance mechanics, tractor drivers, herdsmen, dairy assistants, oil press operators, wine cellarmen, pig farmers and bee keepers. Technical progress is not limited to employment of manpower but means specialisation and new responsibilities in the productive cycle of the farm. Obviously, this opens a new era in farming and means that trained elements will be cooperating with overseers prepared in every sense of the word.

During May of this year, work began on the construction of a national school in Verona which will prepare qualified personnel for those farms specialising in producing horticultural products for export. This is a unique undertaking and it is estimated that the cost will be in the region of 200 million lire. The school will be built on a 2,600 square metre lot which has been donated by the Verona Council. It will house both Italian and non-Italian students.

## CREDIT FACILITIES FOR ARTISAN TRADES

*OPERATIONS FROM 1954 TO 1957*

The law of July 25, 1952, No. 949, dealing with economic development and full employment, also clarified the new responsibilities of the *Cassa per il credito alle imprese artigiane* («Credit Fund for Artisans»). The objective of this law was the financing of institutes and credit houses authorised to grant loans to artisan firms for the purchase of new machinery and tools and the modernization and re-equipment of premises. Among those institutes which were given the power to issue such loans, was the «Credit Section of the ENAPI» (National Association of Artisan Trades and Small Industry (1), established in 1925. Unable to operate during the war years, the Credit Section was again opened in October 1953, experimental activities being limited to the provinces of Latium, the Abruzzi, Venetia and Tuscany.

Since that date, the activities of this Section have widened until, by the end of 1956, very large sums were being handled and plans were being laid for even further development. The year 1957 witnessed a new spurt following a decision to extend services to artisan trades throughout the whole of Italy, and modifications made to Law No. 949 with the introduction of the Law of December 19, 1956, No. 1524. This latter law went beyond the original plan of giving credit for new plants and modifications to premises, and permitted loans to be made for the purchase of stockpiles of raw materials and finished products up to a maximum of 20 % of the loan or the effective value of the installations. It also extended the repayment period from two to five years.

The Italian Government, within the limits possible, has also made an attempt to meet the other particular requirements of the artisan trades. At times it has been difficult for this category to offer the guarantees necessary to such loans and, to this end, law No. 1524 of

(1) E. N. A. P. I. - Ente Nazionale dell'Artigianato e delle Piccole Industrie.

1956 authorised the creation of cooperatives offering the necessary security. These cooperatives, formed between members of the artisan trades, reflect a social solidarity which can be traced back to the corporations and guilds which once existed.

Even greater freedom has been permitted under the law of January 11, 1957, No. 5, which authorises credit houses, permitted to undertake business with the Credit Fund, to grant loans for the purchase of machinery and tools under a contract of deferred payment.

Further support to artisan undertakings has been afforded by the law of March 8, 1958, No. 232, which has increased the funds available to the Credit Fund from 5,500 million lire to 10,500. The new appropriations, amounting to 5 milliard lire, cover the financial years 1958-1959 and 1959-60.

Table I - CREDIT OPERATIONS PER REGION  
(thousands of lire)

R E G I O N	Requests Approved			Requests not approved	
	No.	Amount Requested	Amount Approved	No.	Amount Requested
Piedmont .....	6	16,000	11,500	2	11,000
Lombardy .....	—	—	—	1	5,000
Venetia .....	20	25,600	20,400	3	5,600
Liguria .....	4	10,000	8,580	—	—
Emilia .....	3	6,300	6,200	—	—
Tuscany .....	49	60,240	48,940	6	14,050
Marches .....	3	3,240	2,740	1	2,000
Umbria .....	4	6,200	6,200	1	1,900
Latium .....	1,116	1,156,677	941,072	130	159,835
Abruzzi-Molise .....	207	289,492	225,225	21	36,500
Campania .....	59	126,460	82,050	17	34,820
Apulia .....	2	5,300	3,800	1	1,000
Calabria .....	122	122,647	84,050	46	58,146
Sicily .....	8	5,468	4,470	—	—
ITALY...	1,603	1,833,624	1,445,227	229	329,851

Between December 3, 1953, and December 31, 1957, the Credit Section has examined 1,832 requests for loans, for a total of 2,163,475,000 lire; of these, 1,603 have been approved for a total amount of 1,445,227,000 lire. This means that more than 87 % of the requests for loans were approved, while the actual loans made equal 79 %. The most claims for credit facilities appear to affect the regions of Latium, Abruzzi, Molise, Calabria and Campania. Considered according to trade category, the majority of loans issued concerned *metal, timber and furnishings*, followed by such services as *hairdressers and related activities*.

The average figure for loans to these sectors is approximately one million lire, 930,000 lire, 710,000 lire, and 590,000 lire respectively. This is in proportion to the average requirements of those establishments operating within such sectors.

Table I reveals that there are no great differences existing between regions in the percentage of requests received and approved and the loans granted. However, there are some factors peculiar to southern Italy, mainly due to the fact that the facilities afforded by the ENAPI have only been applied in the past year. Up to that time, artisans operating in this area knew little or nothing about the credit programme.

Considered according to regions, the average loans granted to undertakings classified in the following table, have been in proportion to the needs and productive development and the particular characteristics of the trades.

Table II – CREDIT OPERATIONS PER ARTISAN CATEGORY  
(in thousands of lire)

C A T E G O R Y	Requests Approved			Requests not approved	
	No.	Amount Requested	Amount Approved	No.	Amount Requested
Clothing .....	261	239,340	184,985	51	68,280
Timber .....	275	322,350	255,665	32	49,689
Metals .....	233	305,458	237,120	29	37,057
Hairdressing .....	178	136,585	105,620	24	19,880
Plant Installations .....	97	132,991	107,580	16	29,355
Furnishings .....	29	24,450	20,350	5	7,600
Leather .....	102	77,605	60,335	13	13,750
Silver-Jewelry .....	42	38,800	30,610	1	1,500
Ceramics-Glass .....	68	93,360	75,962	5	10,300
Weaving-embroidery .....	21	28,460	22,560	1	5,000
Printing .....	36	59,600	50,250	1	2,000
Photography .....	32	24,740	20,140	2	2,400
Musical instruments .....	2	5,200	3,500	—	—
Marble-stonework .....	30	50,650	39,500	6	7,600
Optics .....	10	8,150	6,700	4	3,900
Foodstuffs .....	79	155,025	120,090	18	33,440
Repair services .....	—	—	—	—	—
Boat-building .....	9	13,700	12,200	1	1,500
Rural artisans .....	27	27,480	22,280	1	500
Various .....	72	89,680	69,780	19	36,100
<i>Total...</i>	1,603	1,833,624	1,445,227	229	329,851

Examining the loans approved, divided according to trade category (Table II), it will be observed that, in Venetia, the greater number refer to foodstuffs, clothing, weaving and embroidery; in Tuscany, timber comes first, followed by ceramics, metals, hairdressers; in Latium, clothing precedes timber, metals and hairdressing. In the Abruzzi-

Molise zones, timber has attracted the greatest number of loans followed by metals, clothing, hairdressing, foodstuffs and ceramics; timber is again first in Campania, followed by metals, clothing and foodstuffs. Finally, in Calabria, the majority of loans have been made to the timber, foodstuffs, metals, leather and clothing industries.

The above chart reveals that all artisan trades in Tuscany, Latium, Abruzzi-Molise, Campania and Calabria — regions in which it has been possible to fully develop the activities of the ENAPI — have taken advantage of the credit facilities offered them.

According to statistics concerning operations with guarantees, about 38 % of the loans are made against mortgages, 20 % with special conditions, 32 % with guarantors and 10 % under privileged rulings. The average figure for such loans is, for each of the classifications mentioned above, 1,340,000 lire, 850,000 lire, 530,000 lire and 510,000 lire.

Information relative to the use of loans shows that 41 % is used in the purchase of machinery and tools, 27 % for modernization and purchase of machinery, 16 % for modernization, 9 % for installations, 5.5 % for new premises and 1.5 % for various. For the first five categories the average loan figure is 840,000 lire, 1,030,000 lire, 700,000 lire, 1,280,000 lire and 350,000 lire. These figures are proportionate to the expenditure entailed in each case.

New installations financed by the Credit Section mostly refer to the timber, metals and clothing sectors. Loans approved for extension of premises concern the timber, clothing and metal industries, while those used for modernization refer to the clothing, hairdressing, timber and leather sectors. Purchase of new machinery and tools mostly affects the metal, timber and clothing trades, while modernization and purchase of new machinery are chiefly the reason for loans to the timber, clothing metals and hairdressing categories.

The introduction of this new credit policy has meant that more than 50 % of the artisan establishments existing in Italy have been able to develop. In most cases they have received an increase in income, which has permitted them to repay the loan without suffering any financial sacrifice.

Improvements to installations and machinery have permitted all artisan establishments to expand their activities. It has been noted that a large majority of artisans have found it necessary to enlarge their workshops following the results obtained through the use of initial loans. It may be held, therefore, that such a credit policy has given them great confidence in the future and furnished them with the possibility of safe expansion.

## COMMUNICATION SERVICES AND AUXILIARY TRANSPORT SERVICES

### *EMPLOYMENT OF 120,776 PERSONS IN 8,603 LOCAL BRANCHES*

This sector of the communications branch includes postal, telegraphic, telephonic and radiotelegraphic services, and television.

According to the 1951 industrial census, this sector is divided into three distinct categories: services administered directly by the State, services operating under charter and services operated by private companies under license. In all, there are 1,003 undertakings, of which 982 are private, 18 limited companies and 3 public concerns.

Their size has been determined by the 1951 census as follows:

up to	2 employees	.	639 companies	-	63.7 %
from	3 to 5 employees	.	299 companies	-	29.8 %
»	6 to 10 employees	.	42 companies	-	4.2 %
»	11 to 50 employees	.	10 companies	-	1.0 %
»	51 to 100 employees	.	2 companies	-	0.2 %
»	101 to 500 employees	.	3 companies	-	0.3 %
»	501 to 1,000 employees	.	—	—	—
over	1,000 employees	.	8 companies	-	0.8 %

The majority of these companies operate within the boundaries of the communes (989). Fourteen have branches throughout the whole country and give employment to 118,044 persons out of a total of 120,859 included in the category.

The activities of the communications branch are carried on through 3,603 local offices or departments (8,475 technical and 128 administrative) which employ 120,776 persons distributed as follows: postal, telegraphic, telephonic, radiotelegraphic and television services controlled directly by the State - 98,540 units and 7,349 local departments; telegraphic, telephonic, radiotelegraphic and television services under charter - 19,470 units and 253 local departments; postal, tele-

Table I - LOCAL DEPARTMENTS, EMPLOYEES AND MOTIVE FORCE

CATEGORY	Northern Italy			Central Italy			Southern Italy and Islands		
	Locals depots	Employ-ees	Motive Force H. P.	Locals depots	Employ-ees	Motive Force H. P.	Locals depots	Employ-ees	Motive Force H. P.
Communications (postal, telegraphic, telephonic) .....	4,454	56,671	2,841	1,252	31,424	2,492	2,897	32,681	2,147
— state .....	3,833	43,273	1,685	1,018	25,777	1,847	2,498	29,490	1,964
— chartered .....	129	11,732	584	58	5,283	645	66	2,455	183
— under license .....	492	1,666	572	176	364	—	333	736	—
Auxiliary transport services:	2,565	23,597	2,445	911	5,443	78	2,136	12,909	154
— Loading, unloading, portage .....	420	12,270	1,051	134	3,275	—	230	9,041	—
— Porterage .....	49	827	—	12	130	—	17	223	—
— Freight .....	1,193	9,017	1,022	316	1,401	4	538	1,797	8
— Transport hire .....	903	1,483	372	449	637	74	1,351	1,848	146

graphic, radiotelegraphic and telephonic services under license - 2,766 units and 1,001 local departments.

Technical qualifications of persons engaged in this category are calculated as under: employers, etc.: 1,468 (1.2 %); managers, directors: 41,724 (34.6 %); tradesmen and labourers: 60,159 (49.8 %), of which 15.1 % are persons holding technical diplomas, 9.8 % skilled tradesmen, 21.5 % semi-skilled workers, 2 % unskilled workers and skilled labourers, 1.4 % unskilled labourers; custodians, guards, etc.: 16,606

Table II - EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO POSITION FILLED

CATEGORY	C o m m u n i c a t i o n s					Auxiliary trans- port services	
	Post, telegraph, telephones			Total	%	Total	%
	State	Charter	License				
Employers .....	—	6	1,462	1,468	1.2	13,994	33.3
Managers, etc. ....	35,038	6,182	504	41,724	34.6	7,279	17.4
Tradesmen & labourers(a) .....	47,417	12,166	576	60,159	49.8	19,481	46.4
Custodians .....	15,839	672	95	16,606	13.7	492	1.2
Apprentices .....	246	444	129	819	0.7	703	1.7
Total (b)...	98,540	19,470	766	120,776	100. -	41,949	100. -
(a) of whom:							
With diplomas .....	18,242	28	12	18,282	15.1	310	0.7
Skilled .....	9,411	2,347	60	11,818	9.8	2,639	6.3
Semi-skilled .....	17,518	8,307	182	26,007	21.5	3,867	9.2
Skilled and unskilled labourers .....	994	1,298	172	2,464	2.0	5,236	12.5
Labourers .....	1,252	186	150	1,588	1.4	7,429	17.7
(b) of whom:							
Female .....	31,472	7,321	1,698	40,491	33.5	2,445	5.8
Less than 18 .....	332	143	171	646	0.5	433	1.0
18 but under 20 years .....	1,501	352	158	2,011	1.7	573	1.4

(13.7 %); apprentices: 819 (0.7 %). 33.5 % of the total labour force engaged is female, 0.5 % is below eighteen years of age and 1.7 % between the ages of eighteen and twenty.

An examination of territorial distribution (Table I) shows that the greatest number of offices and branches is to be found in northern Italy (4,454 with 56,671 employees against 2,897 local branches and 32,681 employees in southern Italy and the Islands, and 1,252 local branches and 31,424 employees in Central Italy). Main concentration is in Lombardy (1,301 branches with 16,741 employees) and Piedmont (1,180 local branches and 11,613 employees). These are followed by Venetia (689 local branches with 8,075 employees), Campania (607 local branches with 9,383 employees), Sicily (488 local branches and 8,078 employees), Abruzzi and Molise (475 local branches and 3,623 employees), Emilia-Romagna (452 local branches and 8,455 employees), Calabria (452 local branches and 3,692 employees), Latium (438 local branches and 18,013 employees), Tuscany (391 local branches and 8,636 employees), Apulia (371 local branches and 4,631 employees), Sardinia (362 local branches and 2,376 employees), Marches (304 local branches and 2,910 employees), Trentino-Alto Adige (279 local branches and 2,656 employees), Liguria (250 local branches and 5,651 employees), Friuli-Venezia Giulia (231 local branches and 1,891 employees), Basilicata (142 local branches and 898 employees), Umbria (119 local branches and 1,891 employees).

Table III - EXPENDITURE FOR 1950  
(millions of lire)

CATEGORY	Employers' Responsibility					Withheld from Employees	
	Gross Wages		Contributions and other expenditure		Total		
	Wages and Salaries	Other	Total	portion for social welfare and allied services			
<i>Communications (postal, telegraphic, telephonie):</i>							
— State .....	42,927	2,551	1,152	694	46,630	3,186	
— Charter .....	8,352	1,943	3,169	2,553	13,464	510	
— License .....	273	25	78	68	376	12	
<i>Total...</i>	<i>51,552</i>	<i>4,519</i>	<i>4,399</i>	<i>3,315</i>	<i>60,470</i>	<i>3,708</i>	
<i>%...</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>100.-</i>	<i>—</i>	
<i>Auxiliary transport services:</i>							
— Loading, unloading, portage .....	5,984	564	1,322	1,248	7,870	204	
— Portage .....	183	8	40	37	231	6	
— Freight .....	4,429	261	919	874	5,609	217	
— Transport hire .....	95	6	27	26	128	3	
<i>Total...</i>	<i>10,691</i>	<i>839</i>	<i>2,308</i>	<i>2,185</i>	<i>13,838</i>	<i>430</i>	
<i>%...</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>100.-</i>	<i>—</i>	

ches and 1,865 employees), Valle d'Aosta (57 local branches and 304 employees) and the Territory of Trieste (15 local branches and 1,285 employees).

Available motive force supplied by installations totals 7,480 h. p. Of this figure, 75.9 % is produced by primary motors and the remaining 24.1 % by electric motors. 245 primary motors have been installed and produce 5,678 h. p. (2 hydraulic motors of 10 h. p., 1 steam generator of 360 h. p., 236 internal combustion engines producing 5,292 h. p., 6 other types producing 16 h. p.), 381 electric generators totalling 318 kW and 3,370 electric motors producing 4,787 kW.

Available statistics relative to expenditure (Table III) and resulting from the 1951 industrial census, reveal that 60,470 million lire were spent during that year, of which 51,552 million lire represent wages and salaries, 4,519 million lire represent various indemnities (vacations, public holidays, bonus payments, etc.) and 4,399 million lire represent compulsory contributions under social welfare legislation and voluntary assistance offered by the companies (nursery schools, childrens' holiday camps, etc.). A further 3,708 million lire represent deductions from wages and salaries.

Total gross expenditure, therefore, may be divided as follows: salaries and wages: 85.2 %; indemnities: 7.5 %; contributions and other items: 7.3 % (5.5 % for social welfare and allied services).

Auxiliary transport services, included in this article, employ 41,949 persons and operate through 5,612 local branches. Of these figures, 24,586 persons are employed in 784 departments dealing with loading, unloading and portage, 1,180 persons in 78 local departments dealing solely with portage, 12,215 persons employed in 2,047 agencies specialising in freight and 3,968 persons employed in transport hire services, in 2,703 local branches.

Of these, 46.4 % of the personnel are classified as workers and labourers; 0.7 % holding special qualifications, 6.3 % skilled workers and 9.2 % semi-skilled workers.

Expenditure for such services in 1950 was calculated at 13,838 million lire (7.8 for loading, unloading and portage, 0.2 for portage, 5.6 for freight and 0.1 for transport hire). 10,691 million lire represented wages and salaries (77.2 %), 839 million lire various indemnities (6.1 %), 2,308 million lire represented payments for social welfare and other assistance (16.7 %) while 430 million lire represent deductions from dependents' wages and salaries paid to insurance services.

## WHOLESALE MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PRODUCTS

ACTIVITY OF 36,346 COMPANIES EMPLOYING 115,269 PERSONS

This article will show the structure of commerce in Italy, drawing upon information resulting from the *trade census* made in 1951 and published by the Institute of Statistics.

Commerce, to all intents and purposes, is divided into five distinct sectors: *wholesale trading* (agricultural products, foodstuffs, non-edible raw materials, non-edible industrial products); *retail trading*; *tourist and hotel industry*; *public services and auxiliary services*; *non-permanent trading*.

The information relates to local units, set out according to category and sub-category, and classification and territorial distribution. The juridical status of the company is also considered as well as the number of persons employed (classified according to position and sex), salaries during 1950, etc.

Wholesale trading is carried on by 66,974 companies, of which 36,346 deal in agricultural and food products, 15,417 in non-edible raw and allied materials and 15,211 in non-edible industrial products.

Wholesale trading in agricultural and food products is practised by a total of 36,346 companies of which 30,821 are private, 5,512 limited and 13 public companies. 35,605 operate within the communes, 421 in the provinces, 119 in the regions and 201 on a nation-wide scale. The size of these companies may be better illustrated through the table which follows and which shows the number of persons employed.

Up to	2 employees . . . . .	24,872 companies	- 68.4 %
from 3 to	5 employees . . . . .	8,050 »	- 22.2 %
» 6 to	10 employees . . . . .	2,223 »	- 6.1 %
» 11 to	50 employees . . . . .	1,081 »	- 3.0 %
» 51 to	100 employees . . . . .	77 »	- 0.2 %
» 101 to	500 employees . . . . .	41 »	- 0.1 %
» 501 to 1,000 employees . . . . .		2 »	

The above companies operate through 40,162 local branches (254 of which are purely administrative and 39,908 effectively engaged in buying and selling). These local branches employ a total of 115,269 persons. Calculated on the number of persons employed, the fruit, citrus, horticultural and mushroom trade appears to be in the lead (38,399 persons employed in 9,610 local branches). This is followed by wine and other beverages, alcohol, vinegar (22,453 persons employed in 8,965 branches); various food products (9,935 persons employed in 2,401 branches); cereals, legumes, forage (9,066 persons employed in 4,207 local branches); livestock, excluding poultry and rabbits (7,718 persons employed in 5,714 local branches); milk, hard and soft cheese (6,252 persons employed in 1,999 local branches); coffee, spices, sugar and dry goods (5,033 persons employed in 1,115 local branches).

Table I - LOCAL BRANCHES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED

PRODUCT	Italy								Total	
	North		Central		South		Insular			
	local branches	Emp- loyees								
Cereals, legumes, forages, etc	2,067	4,800	597	1,238	915	1,848	628	1,180	4,207	9,066
Seeds & plants .....	259	869	53	131	13	35	9	13	334	1,048
Flowers, ornamental plants, garden seeds .....	498	1,089	86	167	12	41	7	15	603	1,312
Fruit, citrus, horticultural products, mushrooms, etc. ....	5,507	21,792	936	3,238	1,874	7,359	1,293	6,010	9,610	38,399
Livestock (excluding poultry and rabbits) .....	4,668	6,153	620	962	312	450	114	153	5,714	7,718
Cocoons, etc. ....	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
Eggs, live poultry, rabbits ..	734	1,808	323	623	63	123	6	9	1,126	2,565
Meat and edible by-products, fresh and frozen .....	229	795	122	317	24	92	15	47	390	1,251
Preserved meats and food-stuffs.....	154	511	36	142	38	98	10	23	238	774
Fish products, fresh or frozen .....	237	700	125	406	123	289	69	298	554	1,693
Fish products, dried or preserved .....	93	376	17	54	38	150	35	79	183	659
Milk, soft and hard cheese ..	1,500	4,515	242	944	127	477	130	316	1,999	6,232
Flour, bread, paste, rice, biscuits, etc. ....	569	1,408	190	632	374	873	116	227	1,249	3,140
Wines and other beverages, alcohol, vinegar .....	5,537	15,004	1,363	3,275	1,321	2,637	744	1,537	8,965	22,453
Edible oils .....	417	1,254	155	504	204	517	80	157	856	2,432
Coffee, spices, sugar, dry goods .....	781	3,663	169	788	102	396	63	186	1,115	5,033
Pastries and confectionary ..	475	1,074	94	311	21	2	23	86	613	1,533
Various food products .....	1,215	5,823	518	1,821	373	1,428	295	863	2,401	9,935
<i>Total...</i>	24,944	71,640	5,647	15,555	5,934	16,875	3,637	11,199	40,162	115,269

The following figures, dividing persons engaged in commerce according to their qualifications, include 27,988 women (24.3 %), 3,335 persons below the age of eighteen (2.9 %) and 4,726 persons over eighteen years of age but less than twenty (4.1 %):

Proprietors and managers . . . . .	42,814	(37.1 %)
Co-proprietors . . . . .	221	(0.2 %)
Assistants . . . . .	21,797	(18.9 %)
Clerical staff . . . . .	12,043	(10.4 %)
Skilled workers . . . . .	25,661	(22.3 %)
Labourers . . . . .	10,243	(8.9 %)
Guards, custodians, etc. . . . .	1,233	(1.1 %)
Apprentices . . . . .	1,257	(1.1 %)

A glance at territorial distribution (see Table I) shows that there is a higher density of local branches in northern Italy (24,944 with 71,640 employed persons). In southern Italy, there are 5,934 local branches with 16,875 employed persons, followed by central Italy with 5,647 branches and 15,555 employed persons and Insular Italy with 3,637 branches and 11,199 employed persons. The regions are classified in the following order: Lombardy (6,620 branches, 19,282 persons), Piedmont (6,570 branches and 13,754 persons), Emilia-Romagna (4,054 branches and 12,784 persons), Venetia (3,276 branches and 9,957 per-

Table II - PERSONS ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE

BRANCH OF ACTIVITY	Proprie- tors, Man- agers, Assis- tants	Clerical Empl- oyees	Skilled Workers	Lab- ourers	Custod- ians, Guards	Appren- tices	Total	%
Cereals, legumes, forage, etc.	6,343	786	1,084	698	121	34	9,066	7.9
Seeds and plants . . . . .	462	170	290	111	11	4	1,048	0.9
Flowers, ornamental plants, garden seeds . . . . .	1,050	57	127	55	10	13	1,312	1.1
Fruit, citrus, horticultural products, mushrooms . . . . .	17,855	2,159	12,592	5,201	345	247	38,399	33.3
Livestock (excluding poultry and rabbits) . . . . .	7,315	55	149	121	66	12	7,718	6.7
Cocoons, etc. . . . .	5	—	—	—	1	—	6	—
Eggs, live poultry, rabbits . . . . .	1,828	100	496	93	17	31	2,565	2.2
Meat and edible by-products, fresh and frozen . . . . .	692	166	305	31	34	23	1,251	1.1
Preserved meats and food-stuffs . . . . .	368	207	108	60	8	23	774	0.7
Fish products, fresh or frozen . . . . .	1,038	210	252	126	41	26	1,693	1.5
Fish products, dried or preserved . . . . .	301	205	76	60	9	8	659	0.6
Milk, soft and hard cheese . . . . .	2,901	1,674	1,237	274	65	101	6,252	5.4
Flour, bread, paste, rice, biscuits, etc. . . . .	1,875	527	423	242	36	37	3,140	2.7
Wines and other beverages, alcohol, vinegar . . . . .	14,271	1,442	4,744	1,574	172	250	22,453	19.5
Edible oils . . . . .	1,336	447	427	165	30	27	2,432	2.1
Coffee, spices, sugar, dry goods . . . . .	1,977	1,363	1,078	410	76	129	5,033	4.4
Confectionary . . . . .	982	250	141	64	20	76	1,533	1.3
Various food products . . . . .	4,233	2,225	2,132	958	171	216	9,935	8.6
Total . . . . .	64,832	12,043	25,661	10,243	1,233	1,257	115,269	100 -
% . . . . .	56.2	10.4	22.3	8.9	1.1	1.1	100	

sons), Sicily (2,997 branches and 9,564 employed persons), Tuscany (2,662 branches and 6,785 persons), Campania (2,527 branches and 7,677 employed persons), Liguria (2,434 branches and 6,464 employed persons), Latium (1,712 branches and 5,610 persons), Apulia (1,604 branches and 4,208 employed persons), Marches (910 branches and 2,310 employed persons), Abruzzi and Molise (875 branches and 1,946 employed persons), Trentino-Alto Adige (770 local branches and 5,638 persons), Calabria (759 local branches and 2,753 persons), Sardinia (640 branches and 1,635 persons), Friuli-Venezia Giulia (624 local branches and 1,871 employed persons), Territory of Trieste (483 branches and 1,671 persons), Umbria (363 branches and 850 employed persons), Basilicata (169 branches and 291 employed persons), Valle d'Aosta (113 local branches and 219 employed persons).

Data relative to expenditure, revealed by the 1951 census, show that more than 14 milliard lire were spent in 1950 by the trade category under discussion. Of this figure, 10.7 milliard refer to salaries and wages, 0.8 % to various indemnities (holidays, bonus payments, public holidays, etc.) and 2.7 milliard lire to compulsory social contributions and voluntary assistance offered by the companies concerned. Over 360 million lire represent deductions from wages and salaries of personnel.

Wages and salaries account for 75.1 % of gross expenditure, various indemnities and bonuses for 5.7 % and social security contributions and welfare schemes for 19.2 %. Of this latter percentage figure, 18.6 % refers to State social welfare and insurance schemes.

Table III - PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE IN 1950  
(millions of lire)

CLASSIFICATION	Employers' Outgoings					Deductions from Employees' Wages and Salaries	
	Gross Retributions		Contributions and other expenditure		Total		
	Wages and Salaries	Other	Total	Quota for Social Security and similar			
Total .....	10,694.5	805.4	2,735.3	2,654.8	14,235.2	359.8	
— sales of fruit, citrus, horticultural products, mushrooms .....	2,393.2	126.5	684.9	672.3	3,204.6	66.1	
— sales of milk, soft and hard cheese .....	927.5	94.0	188.8	181.9	1,210.3	34.6	
— sales of wine and other beverages, alcohol and vinegar .....	2,181.7	162.7	584.5	568.4	2,928.9	71.0	
— sale of various food products .....	1,590.9	109.2	388.3	379.4	2,088.4	9.0	
Total ...	7,093.3	492.4	1,846.5	1,802.0	9,432.2	180.7	
Other sales .....	3,601.2	313.0	888.8	852.8	4,803.0	179.1	
% ...	75.1	5.7	19.2	18.6	100 -	—	

## ITALIAN POULTRY FARMING

### ITS CURRENT POSITION AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES

Poultry farming holds an important position in the general farming situation in Italy. Its present contribution to the overall economy of the country is great, but the prospects for the future are such that it merits every attention and encouragement. At the present time, poultry farmers furnish approximately 731,000 quintals of meat and 3,390,000 eggs per annum, for a value of over 230 milliard lire. This figure is higher than that for milk for industrial purposes and public consumption and slightly below that for fat stock (1).

The industry has also made a considerable contribution towards improving the family conditions of the peasant, particularly in the Venetia and Marches regions, where he has been paid a figure as high as 20 % of the total marketable value of the produce he grows.

On the other hand, production of meat and eggs is insufficient for home needs, a fact which can be deduced from a rapid glance at Table I, which deals with net imports for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956.

Table I – IMPORTS OF POULTRY AND EGGS FROM 1954 TO 1956  
(quantities in thousands of quintals: value in millions of lire)

YEAR	Poultry (dead weight)		Eggs and Egg Yoke		Total value of Imports
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1954.....	196.9	8,966	248.2	9,444	18,410
1955.....	177.2	9,595	349.3	14,634	24,229
1956.....	168.6	9,465	449.4	19,325	28,790

The total value for 1956 (Lire 28,790 million) was equal to 41% of the value of mutual trade in animal products (meat, butter, cheese, eggs).

(1) See: *The Livestock of Italy's Farms* – « Italian Affairs », Vol. V, No. 1. pp. 1073-1074.

During the three year period under consideration there has been a constant and comforting improvement in the overall situation, as may be seen in Table II.

Table II - PRODUCTION OF POULTRY AND EGGS, 1954-56  
(in thousands of quintals)

PRODUCT	1954	1955	1956
Poultry (dead weight) .....	688	704	731
Eggs .....	3,190	3,305	3,390

Major stocks built up from increases in home production and from imports have enabled greater demands, resulting from population increases, to be met with a certain facility, but it has also meant that the average annual per capita consumption has risen. Figures for the period 1952-56, in fact, show that individual consumption of poultry increased from 1.4 kilograms to 1.9 kilograms, and of eggs from 6.9 kilograms to 7.9. These figures are modest when compared to many European and non-European nations (France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the United States) but, nevertheless, reflect a certain progress.

Possibilities of development in this branch of farming are subordinate to the gradual elimination of the many negative factors which have, so far, obstructed attempts in this direction. Average egg production is still modest (80-90 per hen per annum, against a yearly average of 120 in Switzerland, 140 in Belgium, 170 in Denmark and 180 in Holland), as there is still a decided lack of selected strains, high mortality through disease, unsuitable hygienic and feeding conditions, insufficient technical aids and a lack of cooperation among poultry farmers.

It should be remembered that poultry farming in Italy still shows essentially peasant characteristics and, as such, is represented by approximately 5.5 million small holders who include chickens on their general farms. There has been a step made towards proper poultry farms, often attached to existing farms, and undoubtedly some success has been obtained. According to official figures, small-holders account for 85 %, mixed farming 10 % and independent farmers 5 % of the total.

Those who are interested in intensive production have adopted technical methods and rational installations which produce a high quality meat, while the peasant has retained his preference for eggs.

An organic plan for the development and qualitative improvement of poultry farming, with a relative reduction in costs, calls for a complete understanding of the various technical, economic and organizational aspects of the problem.

A start has been made through directives issued by the Minister of Agriculture, which have called for the setting up of « Selection Cen-

tres». One or two breeds are chosen for their resistance to disease, reproduction capacity and quality. « Breeding Stations» and « Hatcheries» despatch day-old chicks to private poultry farmers interested in the meat market and the supply of large quantities of eggs to the wholesale market. In 1956, Holland sent approximately 21 million newly hatched chicks to Italy.

The institutes authorised to operate by the Ministry of Agriculture are responsible for controlling and advising the « Selection Centres» and « Breeding Stations». They also carry out an intensive research and experimental programme dealing with the more important problems of breeding. This includes the quality and type of meat most suitable to the market, possibilities offered by new breeds of poultry which have been successfully adopted in other countries, battery or open-air breeding, the possibility of improving the 3:1 ratio between feed and meat produced, etc.

Small, rural breeders, using chicks delivered periodically by the hatcheries are able to avoid or reduce bad stock and maintain a high productive level, using chick feed which is suitable to the breeds they own, but low in cost.

A far reaching, systematic campaign of assistance and propaganda will, of course, gradually persuade poultry farmers to adopt modern methods and practises in the struggle against disease which often causes impressive losses.

The Ministry of Agriculture, conscious of the importance of this, has already taken steps to train experts who will be assigned to its local offices. Considerable sums have already been appropriated — over 300 million lire during the period 1955-57 — for loans on the purchase of pre-fabricated chicken houses, coops and general equipment, selected chicks, etc. for rural breeders.

If such investments and loans are to lead to success, it is essential that poultry farmers endeavour to cooperate one with another and so aid the State in the assistance it has given and is still giving. Greater collaboration is called for between poultry breeders and the various centres, breeding stations and hatcheries, the control and management of poultry farms, production of feed, the purchase of necessary equipment, collection, classification and preparation of poultry products and their marketing, preservation of Spring eggs to be sold in the following winter, effects of freezing of meat, prices, etc.

When discussing poultry farming in Italy, the *breeding Station* at *Aprilia* (*Latina*) is worthy of attention, for it is the largest of its kind in Europe. There are 300,000 chickens with a daily egg production of 20,000 and 6,000 chicks.

Special methods are used in the breeding and selection of strains and thousands of valuable chicks have been imported from the United States and Canada: « New Hampshire », « Light Sussex », « Cornish White » and « White Ace ». The installations at Aprilia are the most modern and rational existing with refrigerators capable of holding 10 million eggs and 1,000 quintals of meat, scientific and analysis laboratories and special breeds for reproduction purposes (Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Paduans, etc.).

The Agro Pontino farm is today able to market 5,000 chickens per day. A modern system permits the slaughter of 600 chickens an hour, after which they are automatically plucked and prepared for market.

The prospects for the future are encouraging, particularly when it is realized that poultry farmers are using increasing amounts of prepared feeds and adopting scientific methods in the struggle against disease. The increased demand for poultry products, improved meat and egg production, and the generally higher level of production among small-holders, are assuring poultry farming an important place in national economy. Further, the Land Reform Bill and other special schemes and appropriations all contemplate new ventures in this field.

On the basis of what has already been accomplished, and what is planned for the future, it is hoped that home market demands will be more than covered and that a flourishing export trade will be launched. More important still, the authorities are aiming at introducing a standard diet which will include a wider consumption of poultry and eggs, both of which have a high nutritional value.

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## THE "GIORGIO CINI,, FOUNDATION

### *MORAL AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS AND OBJECTIVES*

Within the vast social structure operated by the State and its many branch organizations, the *Giorgio Cini Foundation* plays a role of great importance. The Foundation was organized and brought into being by Count Vittorio Cini, in memory of his son Giorgio who was killed in an air accident. The headquarters are to be found in Venice, on the Isola di San Giorgio Maggiore, which the Cini family purchased from the State in 1951. After restoring the many buildings and monuments existing on the island to their original form, the Foundation set about forming cultural and social centres known as *The Marinaro Centre*, 1952, *The Centro Arti e Mestieri*, 1953, and *Centro di Cultura e Civiltà*, 1955.

The «Centro Marinaro», equipped with gymnasiums, dormitories, refectories, scientific laboratories, workshops, halls and playing fields, houses approximately 600 students, of which 380 are boarders. The name «Scilla» has been given to this institute to commemorate an old Venetian organization dedicated to the care and education of the children of sailors and fishermen. There are two State schools: *The Seamen's Training Institute*, the only one of its type in Italy, and a *Junior Cadet School* which recently obtained full autonomy. These schools, in view of the equipment provided by the Foundation, prepare and train those boys who are anxious to make their living from the sea, offering special courses for harbour pilots, marine engineers, electricians, radio-telegraphists, radar operators and carpenters. Theoretical and practical training is completed by annual three month cruises in the Mediterranean aboard one of the four vessels owned by the Centre (the training vessel *Giorgio Cini*), while another (the M/V *Giorgio Cini II*) makes normal freight and passenger trips throughout the year, carrying cadets who are chosen according to their seniority and class. The other two vessels are a yacht and a motor fishing boat (built by pupils in their own workshops) which are used for coastal exercises.

The «Centro Arti e Mestieri» is open to boys belonging to the poorest classes in Venice and who need proper vocational training and solid civic and moral education. Schooling is divided among four colleges: *Mechanical Engineering, Carpenter-Cabinet makers, Printers and Tailors*. After completing three years training, students are awarded a diploma as general apprentice and, if they are anxious to continue, may complete a further period of training, specialising in one particular trade or craft. Choice is made according to the abilities shown during the initial three year period. This Centre is under the control of the Salesian Fathers and there are currently 600 pupils, of which 100 are boarders.

The *Centro di Cultura e Civiltà*, although having the same objectives as the former two centres and the «Cini Foundation», differs in its activities and operation. It looks upon the teaching of culture as a means of contributing towards reaching a higher form of civilization and, while the first two centres are limited as to their functions, the «Centro di Cultura e Civiltà» aspires to become a meeting ground for spiritual and intellectual trends. In view of this objective, it has a much greater range of activity.

Among the various tasks it assumes and encourages is that of extending hospitality to national and international conventions and congresses of a high cultural level and interest. The average number of these meetings, during the years 1955, 1956 and 1957, was twenty, and they included *A Study on the Ionosphere* (in preparation for studies on artificial satellites), the World Congress of History of Art, The Executive Committee of UNESCO, the World Congress on Aesthetics, the World Congress on Italian Literature, the Convention on the «Phenomenon of the ionization of Gases» and the Congress on the History of the Theatre. On its own account, the Centre organized meetings between leading experts on questions relating to modern culture. In 1954 it was responsible for the convention on *Figurative and Abstract Art*; in 1955, talks between Italian representatives and members of the Moslem world on «Islamic Culture tries the Western World». «The Convention on the Merits and non-Merits of Life Imprisonment» was arranged in 1956, to be followed by a *Convention on Finalism* and a *Convention on Propaganda*. In 1957, the Centre organized meetings on *Arts and Science, Aspects and Causes of Venetian Economic Decadence in the XVIIth century*, as well as lectures on Goldoni and neo-classic art.

The open air theatre (*Teatro Verde*), built by the Foundation on the island of San Giorgio, has already gained a reputation for its high artistic level. The theatre was opened to the public in 1954 with a sacred play belonging to the Venetian school: *The Resurrection and the Life*. In the same year the management produced *Arianna* by

Benedetto Marcello, *Balletti negri* by Keita Fodeba, *Le Baruffe chiozzotte* by Goldoni, and the Japanese *NO*. The 1955 programme included *Hecuba* by Euripides and *Oedipus Rex* by Sophocles, interpreted by the Greek National Theatre Company of Athens, *Le Baruffe chiozzotte* by Goldoni, *Don Juan* by Molière and *La Ville* by Paul Claudel, the last two performed by the company of the National Populaire Theatre of Paris. *Berenice* by Racine, *Moschetta* by Ruzante and *Donne gelose* by Goldoni were presented in 1956, to be followed by *Campiello* by Goldoni, *Serva del padrone* by Pergolesi, *Filosofo di campagna* by Galuppi and *Mercato di Malmantile* by Cimarosa in 1957.

The many yearly conferences and conventions held on the island include a particularly important series which deal with certain periods in Venetian history. Lectures are given by leading Italian and non-Italian experts and later published in special editions. Speakers in 1954 included Riccardo Bacchelli, Angelo Monteverdi, Roberto Lopez, Yves Renouard and Otto Demus, describing Venice during the life of Marco Polo. The 1955 series dealt with Venetian civilization in the 14th century, and lectures were given by Jose Ortega y Gasset, Gioacchino Volpe, Paul Oskar Kristeller, Luigi Coletti, Gino Luzzatto, Antonio Viscardi, Giuseppe De Luca and Jules Romains. The following year, on the subject of Venetian civilization in the 15th century, the lecturers were Guido Piovene, Philip Grierson, Bruno Nardi, Franz Babinger, Nino Valero and Rodolfo Pallucchini. Venetian civilization during the Renaissance period, the subject for the 1957 programme, was dealt with by Diego Valeri, Federico Chabod, Guglielmo Barblan, Fernand Braudel, Hubert Jedin, W. Theodor Elwert, and Giuseppe Fiocco. The series of lectures for the current year deal with Venice during the Baroque period.

■ Towards the chief objective of spreading knowledge of Venetian history, the Centro di Cultura e Civiltà operates through three special institutes: *Istituto di Storia dell'Arte* (The Institute for the History of Art), *Istituto per la Storia della Società e dello Stato* (Institute for the History of Society and the State) and the *Istituto di Lettere, Musica e Teatro* (The Institute of Literature, Music and the Theatre).

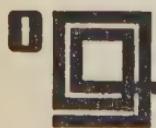
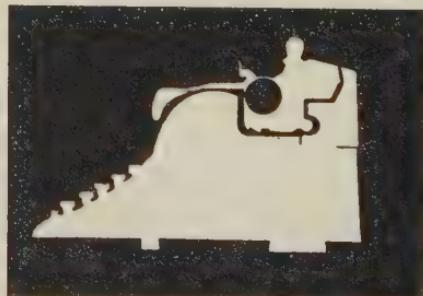
The first, opened in 1954, has almost completed a library specializing in works on Venetian and Byzantine art, and is at present intent on forming a collection of photographs which will be a complete illustrated history of the artistic achievements of the two civilizations. The second, opened in 1955, is preparing a series of photographic reproductions of documents relating to Venetian history held by Italian and non-Italian museums and archives. This will be a valuable addition to the evidence already in possession of the State Archives in Venice.

The third institute, founded in 1956, has prepared a programme which aims at collecting all available evidence on Venetian literature, the theatre and music, publishing rare and valuable manuscripts, offering performances and recordings of Venetian plays and music, and preparing a reference library of manuscripts of literary and musical interest. Already, more than 170,000 pages of music have been photographed.

Each of these three institutes is interested in the publication of books and information of historical and cultural interest, aiding scholars through the granting of scholarships and awards and organizing special lecture courses and discussions.

In an attempt to draw the interest of the public to its activities, the «Centro di Cultura e Civiltà» has undertaken publication of a series known as *Quaderni di San Giorgio* and is also responsible for a special radio programme known as *Voce di San Giorgio*.

The «Giorgio Cini» Foundation is anxious to become a meeting ground for all those who are intellectually and spiritually interested in knowing more about the great Latin-Christian civilization. With such a precise ambition in mind, it has already accomplished a great deal; it seems logical to suppose that it will be even more successful tomorrow.



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## THE ITALIAN INSTITUTE FOR THE MIDDLE AND FAR EAST

### CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS CULTURAL EXCHANGES BETWEEN NATIONS

The Italian Institute for the Middle and Far East (1) was opened in 1933 for the express purpose of promoting and developing cultural relations between Italy and the countries of central, southern and eastern Asia, and examining economic questions relating to the same areas. This has been done through extensive cultural exchanges, the promotion of research and enquiry, and encouragement of personal contact between leaders of both worlds. Each year, the Institute makes itself responsible for fresh plans and projects which will further this purpose, and has so become one of the most important organizations of its type in the world.

The excavations for which Professor Tucci of the I.S.M.E.O. has been responsible in Pakistan and Afganistan have brought to light many documents of great interest and significance. These have led to a clearer understanding in Italy and elsewhere of both Asian and European history. A recent discovery, of great importance to science, was that of the first bi-lingual tablets (Greek-Aramaic), dating from King Asoka (3rd. century B. C.), in Afghanistan.

The scientific activities of the Institute are reported in various publications for which it is justly famous. Seventeen volumes of the *Serie Orientale Roma*, one of the most important publications of its kind, have already been published. They contain works by famous Italian and non-Italian orientalists and include *A Preliminary Report on two Scientific Expeditions in Nepal* by Tucci and *Nepalese Inscriptions in Gupta Characters* by Tucci and Gnoli (these are early editions in the series *Materials for the Study of Nepalese History and Culture*), dealing with the results of scientific research carried out by the Institute's

(1) I.S.M.E.O. - *Istituto Italiano per il Medio e l'Estremo Oriente* - Palazzo Branaccio - Rome.

missions in Nepal. Of equal importance is the series *Il Nuovo Ramusio* (The New Ramusio), which contains comments on the writings of early Italian explorers and traders concerning the Far East and documents relating to exchanges between Italy and the eastern countries in the past. The Institute also contributes to the edition of *Le Civiltà dell'Oriente*, published by Casini, which offers a panorama of eastern history, literature, thought and art. The publishing activities of the I.S.M.E.O. also include the quarterly *East and West* which, with the aid of Italian and non-Italian contributors, explains the spiritual and historical doctrines of the East, and traces the secular relations between this area and the peoples of the West.

Publishing of such material is accompanied by intensive efforts towards the accumulation of books and material, and classification of the immense library which is to be found at the Institute. The latter is unique and contains works on science, history, philosophy, politics, economics and social questions. At the present time, the Institute possesses over 15,000 volumes in European and Asiatic languages. Annexed to the library is a special information and documentation department, staffed by persons who are experts in Middle and Far Eastern affairs. This department receives more than 180 newspapers and periodicals from all parts of the world, directs a photographic library which contains reproductions of works of art belonging to the ancient and modern world and photographs of all the events which take place in modern oriental countries.

The scientific programme of the Institute is flanked by teaching and cultural planning which embraces special courses in eastern languages. For the purpose of encouraging young people to study, scholarships have been introduced and free travel is offered to students who show promise during training. There are also special courses in the Italian language for Orientals and these are mostly frequented by members of the diplomatic staffs of Middle and Far Eastern countries. Other scholarships and awards are made to permit research into oriental questions and archaeology, and to encourage those persons who show particular promise. The Institute also makes awards to Oriental students who arrive in Italy to complete their studies, offering allowances to students who qualify at its own study programmes, and also to those who are successful during the examinations set by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Lectures are also given to secondary school students, accompanied by slides and documentary films (1).

The Institute attempts to attract public opinion through Art Exhibitions which are devoted to particular periods in oriental civilization

(1) See also: *Cultural Courses for Foreigners* - « Italian Affairs », Vol. VI, No. 3, pp. 1753-1754.

and illustrate eastern history. Their objective is to show the evolution of eastern art and the traditions which it still retains. The latest of these exhibitions include the « The Uses of Ink in Chinese and Japanese Handwriting », « Kafir Ethnography », « Indian Mural Paintings » (by Sarkis Katchadourian) « Exhibition of Young Indian Artists », an exhibition by the Japanese painter, Kibo Kodama, and « The Exhibition of Contemporary Japanese Art ». More recent expositions include the great « Exhibition of the Art of Gandhara and Central Asia » which describes the link between Hellenic-Roman and Asian art by means of specially chosen works of art, most of them sent by Pakistan. Of late, the Institute has promoted Italian art exhibitions in various eastern countries and outstanding among them are the « IVth International Exhibition of Contemporary Art » in Tokyo, the « IIIrd. International Exhibition of Contemporary Art » in New Delhi and the « Exhibition of Roman Art » at Tokyo.

The « Exhibition of Art of Gandhara and Central Asia » was accompanied by the opening of a *National Museum of Oriental Art*, which came into being following an agreement with the Ministry of Public Instruction. This museum contains works from collections owned by the Institute, which were originally obtained from public museums and galleries and private collections.

The Institute also attempts to hold the interest of the public through the medium of lectures and conferences which it organizes at its headquarters at Palazzo Brancaccio in Rome. These lectures are given by world famous orientalists. In agreement with diplomatic representatives and the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Italian Institute for the Middle and Far East also holds itself responsible for organizing receptions for leading members of the oriential world visiting Rome. These meetings and lectures lead to closer cultural exchanges and enable further plans and suggestions for mutual collaboration to be laid. Cultural missions have been sent to various Asian countries, including Japan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, in order to promote interest in western civilization and to carry out research into local customs and art.

Participation in conventions and congresses is also supported. The Institute has taken part in several « World Congresses on Sinology » which it promotes and encourages.

The Italian Institute for the Middle and Far East has also made a valuable contribution towards starting a special course in the Italian language at Djakarta, and has offered its assistance in the compilation of an Italian-Indonesian dictionary. On the basis of agreements between the Institute and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, new Italian cultural centres are being built in several eastern countries — New Delhi and Tokyo, for example — which will be responsible for lectur-

ing on Italian art, philosophy, history and science. It also makes contributions towards the building of libraries. Italian life and habits, art and history, are explained to the people of the East through special radio broadcasts, which are in the hands of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The Institute draws upon young people who are enjoying the facilities it offers, and the broadcasts are made in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Chinese and Indonesian. This programme also covers the circulation of documentary films; two of these on folklore and art were recently sent to the Italian Consulate in Bombay. Others, on varying subjects, are at present being purchased.

The above description shows that the activities and interests of the Institute are many and varied, and constantly subordinate to the demands of closer scientific, artistic and cultural relations between East and West. The overall programme is made much easier, and is applied much more smoothly, through the existence of several Italo-Asian organizations in Rome. They are: « The Study Centre for Japanese Culture », « The Italo-Indian Cultural Association », « The Italo-Iranian Cultural Centre », « The Italo-Pakistan Cultural Centre », « The Association for the Teaching of Sinologic Studies in Italy », « The Asian Association of Italy » (which caters for all Orientals resident in, or passing through, Rome) and the « Italo-Ceylonese Centre ». The Institute also has branch offices in Milan, Venice and Turin, the latter only recently opened.



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## INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN ITALY

## THE RESULTS OF A FIRST ENQUIRY IN 1957

The question of infectious diseases (1) and their incidence on the population promoted a special enquiry undertaken by the Central Institute of Statistics during the period November 3-9, 1957, and was based on figures resulting from a similar one carried out on the labour force during the same period (73,102 families with 274,66 components).

Excluding influenza, it will be found that diseases of the circulatory system are the most common, with 467,000 persons, followed by diges-

Table I - SICK PERSONS AND INVALIDS - DISEASE AND SEX

DISEASE	Absolute figures (thousands)			Incidence per 1,000 inhabitants		
	M	F	MF	M	F	MF
Infectious or parasitic .....	127	71	198	5.2	2.8	4.0
Cancer .....	16	24	40	0.7	0.9	0.8
Glandular, endocrine .....	70	89	159	2.9	3.5	3.2
Blood and haemal organs .....	5	9	14	0.2	0.4	0.3
Psychoneurosis .....	18	27	45	0.7	1.1	0.9
Nervous diseases .....	87	70	157	3.6	2.8	3.2
Circulatory diseases .....	186	281	467	7.7	11.1	9.4
Respiratory diseases .....	193	160	353	8.0	6.3	7.1
Digestive .....	181	181	362	7.5	7.2	7.3
Genital-urinary .....	30	40	70	1.2	1.6	1.4
Skin diseases .....	24	16	40	1.0	0.6	0.8
Bone and locomotive .....	123	186	309	5.1	7.4	6.2
Senility and others .....	51	58	109	2.1	2.3	2.2
Accidents, poisoning and traumatic .....	107	39	146	4.4	1.5	2.9
<i>Total (excluding influenza)...</i>	<i>1,218</i>	<i>1,251</i>	<i>2,469</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>49.8</i>
Influenza .....	1,556	1,914	3,470	64.1	75.7	70.0
Invalids:						
Limbs .....	226	157	383	9.3	6.2	7.7
Mental illness and diseases of central nervous system .....	71	62	133	2.9	2.5	2.7
Blindness .....	35	24	59	1.4	0.9	1.2
Deaf and dumb .....	22	23	45	0.9	0.9	0.9
<i>Total invalids...</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>620</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>12.5</i>

(1) See also: *Incidence of Infectious Diseases* - « Italian Affairs » Vol. IV, No. 6, pp. 1019-1022.

Table II - INVALIDS AND SICK PERSONS PER AGE GROUP  
(per 1,000 inhabitants)

AGE GROUP	Sick (excluding influenza)	Influenza	Invalids
Up to 6 years .....	24.6	89.7	1.2
6-14 years .....	19.5	112.3	3.9
14-25 years .....	18.3	68.0	6.4
25-45 years .....	36.4	54.5	8.8
45-65 years .....	88.8	64.0	19.7
65 and over .....	156.4	65.5	50.1

Table III - INVALIDS AND SICK PERSONS PER STATISTICAL REGION  
(per 1,000 inhabitants)

REGION	Sick (excluding influenza)	Influenza	Invalids
1. Piedmont, Valle d'Aosta, Liguria .....	51.2	63.4	13.3
2. Lombardy .....	54.9	74.3	11.6
3. Three Venices .....	37.0	100.7	12.2
4. Emilia, Romagna, Marches .....	54.2	96.4	14.4
5. Tuscany, Umbria, Upper Latium (a) .....	48.7	88.9	15.7
6. Abruzzi and Molise .....	43.5	64.1	11.8
7. Campania, south Latium (b) .....	47.8	25.6	10.3
8. Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria .....	52.1	52.3	12.9
9. Sicily .....	55.7	71.4	11.9
10. Sardinia .....	39.0	86.0	9.4
Rome and province .....	54.5	45.3	11.7
ITALY...	49.8	70.0	12.5

(a) Upper Latium includes provinces of Rieti and Viterbo. — (b) South Latium includes provinces of Frosinone and Latina.

tive diseases, 362,000, respiratory diseases (excluding influenza) 353,000, bone and locomotive diseases 309,000, infective and parasitic diseases 198,000, glandular, endocrine, nutrition and metabolism diseases 159,000 and, finally, nervous diseases 157,000 cases.

When invalids were divided according to the category of infirmity it was found that 383,000 were suffering from diseases affecting the limbs, 133,000 from mental and nervous diseases, 59,000 blindness and 45,000 deaf and dumb.

Examining the question of sickness in general, the enquiry carried out by the Institute of Statistics established that males are slightly more affected than females, influenza excepted. In fact, on the basis of 1,000 inhabitants, the incidence is 50.2 for men and 49.5 for women. In individual sectors, males are more strongly represented under accidents, poisoning and traumatics (4.4 against 1.5), infective and parasitic diseases (5.2 against 2.8) and respiratory diseases (8.0 against 6.3). Women show a higher incidence in circulatory diseases (11.1 against 7.7) and bone and locomotive diseases (7.4 against 5.1). In the particular case of influenza, there is a slight majority of women (75.7 against 64.1). There is a majority of males in all forms of invalidity, with the exception of the deaf and dumb category.

## THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ANTIQUE DRAMA

### ORIGINS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Open-air entertainment has been common throughout Italy for the past fifty years, initial attempts being those plays presented at the Roman Theatre of Fiesole in 1911 and 1912. The real beginnings, however, date from 1914 when « Agamemnon » by Aeschylus was performed at the Greek Theatre of Syracuse. Organization was the responsibility of a special committee, formed two years previously, under the chairmanship of Count Mario Tommaso Gargallo, while direction was entrusted to Ettore Romagnoli. The committee was composed of qualified persons anxious to promote and support the idea of a revival of Greek drama within the suggestive surroundings of Syracuse. Not only did this committee attain its objective and bring Greek drama to the notice of the public, but it must also be considered responsible for laying the foundations of an efficient cultural organization of a national character, of which modern Italy may be justly proud.

« Agamemnon » was a brilliant success, but the opening of the first World War prevented any further attempts at repeating such an interesting undertaking. However, a new experiment was launched in 1921 with Aeschylus' « Choephorae », to continue in 1922 with « Bacchae » by Euripides and « Oedipus Rex » by Sophocles, and in 1924 with « Septem contra Thebes » by Aeschylus and « Antigone » by Sophocles.

The committee then gave way to the *National Institute of Antique Drama*, created under a royal decree of August 7, 1925, No. 1767. Under the law of February 2, 1939, No. 397, the Institute is pledged to produce Greek and Roman classical works at the Greek Theatre of Syracuse, the Roman Theatre of Ostia and several other ancient sites. It is also responsible for promoting and encouraging all efforts to spread knowledge of the Greek and Roman theatres. At the present moment, the National Institute of Antique Drama operates under the guidance of the Entertainments Department of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

The programme offered in 1927 was much more complete than in previous years and composed of tragedies, comedies and satyrs. It

included the « Medea » by Euripides, « The Clouds » by Aristophanes, « The Cyclops » by Euripides and « The Satyrs » by Sophocles. The seasons continued uninterruptedly during 1930, 1933 and 1936. At the end of 1939, the outbreak of the second World War brought a halt which lasted until 1948, the year in which the National Institute of Antique Drama opened again, offering the public the entire trilogy of Aeschylus' « Oresteia ».

Since that time regular programmes have been offered every two years, and the productions have been gradually perfected. During the current year, Guido Salvini and Virginio Puecher respectively directed « Oedipus Rex » by Sophocles and the « Medea » by Euripides for the June 11-29 season. The translation was the work of Ettore Romagnoli.

The chart which follows gives a chronological list of the plays which have been presented to the public since 1914.

YEAR	TITLE OF PLAY	AUTHOR	TRANSLATION, MUSIC, etc.
<i>GREEK THEATRE OF SYRACUSE</i>			
1914	Agamemnon	Aeschylus	Translation and Music by Ettore Romagnoli
1921	Choephorae	Aeschylus	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli Music by Giuseppe Mule
1922	Bacchae	Euripides	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli Music by Giuseppe Mule
	Oedipus Rex	Sophocles	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli Music by Giuseppe Mule
1924	Septem contra Thebes	Aeschylus	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli Music by Giuseppe Mule
	Antigone	Sophocles	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli Music by Giuseppe Mule
1927	Medea	Euripides	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli Music by Giuseppe Mule
	The Clouds	Aristophanes	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli Music by Giuseppe Mule
	The Cyclops	Euripides	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli Music by Giuseppe Mule
	The Satyrs	Sophocles	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli Music by Giuseppe Mule
1930	Iphigenia	Euripides	Translation by G. Garavani Music by Giuseppe Mule
	Agamemnon	Aeschylus	Translation by A. Marchioni Music by I. Pizzetti
1933	Iphigenia	Euripides	Translation by A. Marchioni Music by Giuseppe Mule
	Trachinian Maidens	Sophocles	Translation by Ettore Bignone Music by I. Pizzetti
1936	Oedipus Coloneus	Sophocles	Translation by Ettore Bignone Music by U. Pizzetti
	Hippolytus	Euripides	Translation by G. A. Cesareo Music by Giuseppe Mule

YEAR	TITLE OF PLAY	AUTHOR	TRANSLATION, MUSIC, etc.
1939	Ajax	Sophocles	Translation by Ettore Bignone Music by R. Zandonai
	Hecuba	Euripides	Translation by Manlio Faggella Music by G. F. Malipiero
1948	Oresteia	Aeschylus	Translation by M. Valgimigli Music by G. F. Malipiero
1950	Persae	Aeschylus	Translation by Ettore Bignone Music by G. F. Ghedini
	Bacchae	Euripides	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli Music by Guido Turchi
1952	The Trojan Women	Euripides	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli Music by Fiorenzo Carpi
	Oedipus Coloneus	Sophocles	Translation by Ettore Bignone Music by Fiorenzo Carpi
1954	Prometheus Bound	Aeschylus	Translation by Gennaro Perrotta Music by Goffredo Petrassi
	Antigone	Sophocles	Translation by E. della Valle Music by Fiorenzo Carpi
1956	Electra	Sophocles	Translation by Leone Traverso Music by Mario Labroca
	Hippolytus	Euripides	Translation by Leone Traverso Music by Angelo Musco
1958	Oedipus Rex	Sophocles	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli Music by Fiorenzo Carpi
	Medea	Euripides	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli Music by Angelo Musco

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONE OF GELA

1957	Iphigenia	Euripides	Translation by Elda Bossi Music by Roman Vlad
	Dances		Classical Ballet Troupe of the Institute of Musical Entertainment

## AGRIGENTO TEMPLES

1937	The Cyclops	Euripides	Translation by E. della Valle
1957	Iphigenia	Euripides	Translation by Elda Bossi Music by Roman Vlad
	Dances		Classical Ballet Troupe of the Institute of Musical Entertainment

## SELINUNTE TEMPLES

1957	Iphigenia	Euripides	Translation by Elda Bossi Music by Roman Vlad
	Dances		Classical Ballet Troupe of the Institute of Musical Entertainment

## GREEK THEATRE OF PALAZZOLO ACREIDE (SYRACUSE)

1955	The Clouds	Aristophanes	Translation by R. Cantarella Music by Angelo Musco
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YEAR	TITLE OF PLAY	AUTHOR	TRANSLATION, MUSIC, etc
1955	Pseudolus	Plautus	Translation by Ettore Paratore Music by Fiorenzo Carpi
1957	Iphigenia	Euripides	Translation by Elda Bossi Music by Roman Vlad
	Dances		Classical Ballet Troupe of the Institute of Musical Entertainment

## GREEK-ROMAN THEATRE - TAORMINA

1935	Witch-craft	Theocritus	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli
	Ode	Pindar	Translation by G. Carducci
	Dances		Performed by the Jia Ruskaja School
1937	The Cyclops	Euripides	Translation by E. della Valle
1949	The Cyclops	Euripides	Translation by E. della Valle Music by Giuseppe Musco Costumes by Mario Sironi
1956	Alcestis	Euripides	Translation by E. della Valle Music by Fiorenzo Carpi
	Casina	Plautus	Translation by Ettore Paratore Music by Roman Vlad
1957	Iphigenia	Euripides	Translation by Elda Bossi Music by Roman Vlad
	Dances		Classical Ballet Troupe of the Institute of Musical Entertainment

## TEMPLE OF SEGESTA

1957	Iphigenia	Euripides	Translation by Elda Bossi Music by Roman Vlad
	Dances		Classical Ballet Troupe of the Institute of Musical Entertainment

## VERDURA THEATRE - PALERMO

1957	Iphigenia	Euripides	Translation by Elda Bossi Music by Roman Vlad
	Dances		Classical Ballet Troupe of the Institute of Musical Entertainment

## GREEK THEATRE OF TINDARI

1957	Iphigenia	Euripides	Translation of Elda Bossi Music by Roman Vlad
	Dances		Classical Ballet Troupe of the Institute of Musical Entertainments

## TEMPLES OF PAESTUM

1932	The Passionate Lover	Theocritus	Translation by Ettore Bignone
	The Shoemaker	Herondas	Translation by Biagio Pace
	Witch-craft	Theocritus	Translation by Ettore Bignone

YEAR	TITLE OF PLAY	AUTHOR	TRANSLATION, MUSIC, etc.
1936	The marriage-song of Helen	Theocritus	Translation by Ettore Bignone
	The Death of Daphnis	Theocritus	Translation by Ettore Bignone
	Panathenea		Choreography by V. Bonajuto and R. Cantarella
1938	The Passionate Lover	Theocritus	Translation by Ettore Bignone
	The Singing Match	Theocritus	Translation by Ettore Bignone Music by P. Ferro
	Dionysius		Translation by Ettore Bignone Music by G. Mule Choreography by Rosalia Chladek
<i>ROMAN THEATRE OF BENEVENTO</i>			
1957	The Ecclesiazusae	Aristophanes	Translation by Raffaele Cantarella Music by Angelo Musco
	The Menaechmi	Plautus	Translation by Ettore Paratore Music by Mario Labroo
1957	Iphigenia	Euripides	Translation by Elda Bossi Music by Roman Vlad
<i>POMPEII THEATRE</i>			
1954	Amphitruo	Plautus	Translation by Ettore Paratore Music by Pietro Ferro
1955	The Clouds	Aristophanes	Translation by Raffaele Cantarella (adapted by C. V. Lodovici and Giulio Pacuvio) Music by Angelo Musco
	Pseudolus	Plautus	Translation by Ettore Paratore Music by Fiorenzo Carpi
1956	Alcestis	Euripides	Translation by E. della Valle Music by Fiorenzo Carpi
	Casina	Plautus	Translation by Ettore Paratore Music by Roman Vlad
1957	Iphigenia	Euripides	Translation by Elda Bossi Music by Roman Vlad
	Dances		Classical Ballet Troupe of the Institute of Musical Entertainment
<i>ROMAN THEATRE OF OSTIA ANTICA</i>			
1927	Septem contra Thebes	Aeschylus	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli
	Antigone	Sophocles	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli
	The Clouds	Aristophanes	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli
1938	Menaechmi and Aulularia	Plautus	Translation by Luigi Chiarelli Music for «Menaechmi» by Luca Tocchi and for «Aulularia» by Ezio Carabella Dances by T. Risso
1947	The Birds	Aristophanes	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli Music by Goffredo Petrassi Scenery and costumes by Duilio Cambellotti
1949	Medea	Euripides	Translation by Ettore Romagnoli Music by Giorgio Federico Ghedini Scenery and costumes by Mario Sironi
	The Cyclops	Euripides	Translation by E. della Valle Music by Giuseppe Mule Costumes by Mario Sironi
1954	Amphitruo	Plautus	Translation by Ettore Paratore Music by Pietro Porro

YEAR	TITLE OF PLAY	AUTHOR	TRANSLATION, MUSIC, etc.
1955	The Clouds	Aristophanes	Translation by Raffaele Cantarella (adapted by C. V. Lodovici and Giulio Pacuvio) Music by Angelo Musco
	Pseudolus	Plautus	Translation by Ettore Paratore Music by Fiorenzo Carpi
1956	Alcestis	Euripides	Translation by E. della Valle Music by Fiorenzo Carpi
	Casina	Plautus	Translation by Ettore Paratore Music by Roman Vlad
1957	The Ecclesiazusae	Aristophanes	Translation by Raffaele Cantarella Music by Angelo Musco
	The Menaechmi	Plautus	Translation by Ettore Paratore Music by Mario Labroca
	Iphigenia	Euripides	Translation by Elda Bossi Music by Roman Vlad
<i>ROMAN THEATRE - GUBBIO</i>			
1938	Aulularia	Plautus	{ Same edition as that presented at Ostia Antica, 1938
	Menaechmi	Plautus	
<i>ROMAN THEATRE - FIESOLE</i>			
1938	Aulularia	Plautus	{ Same as presented at Ostia Antica, 1938
	Menaechmi	Plautus	
<i>« RINASCIMENTALE DI CORTE » THEATRE OF THE CITY OF URBINO</i>			
1955	Pseudolus	Plautus	Translation by Ettore Paratore Music by Fiorenzo Carpi
	Alcestis	Euripides	Translation by E. della Valle Music by Fiorenzo Carpi
1956	Casina	Plautus	Translation by Ettore Paratore Music by Roman Vlad
	The Ecclesiazusae	Aristophanes	Translation by Raffaele Cantarella Music by Angelo Musco
1957	Menaechmi	Plautus	Translation by Ettore Paratore Music by Mario Labroca
	Iphigenia	Euripides	Translation by Elda Bossi Music by Roman Vlad
<i>OLYMPIC THEATRE - VICENZA</i>			
1957	Iphigenia	Euripides	Translation by Elda Bossi Music by Roman Vlad

The plans of the Institute of Antique Drama have not been limited to productions at the Syracuse Theatre. They also include a varied cultural programme consisting of lectures, a specialised library and a periodical entitled « Dioniso ». Since 1927, it has also been responsible for the production of classic drama at other ancient theatres at Ostia, Pompei, Benevento, Palazzolo Acreide, Tindari Paestum, Taormina, etc.

The Institute is ably assisted by the Provincial Tourist Departments which are well aware of the value of these open air theatres to general tourist policy.

# THE INTERNATIONAL RIDING COMPETITION IN ROME

## AN OUTLINE OF ITS HISTORY AND PROGRESS SINCE 1926

The *Concorso Internazionale Ufficiale di Roma*, better known by the letters C.H.I.O. (*Concours Hippique International Officiel*) originated from early international competitions promoted by the Cavalry School at *Tor di Quinto*, then frequented by large numbers of officers from other nations anxious to attend the famous «school» founded by Captain Federico Caprilli, who had revolutionized riding technique as practised during the early part of the twentieth century.

In 1908, and again in 1911, riders from Belgium, France and Spain joined the Italian champions of the times (Acerbo, Antonelli, Amalfi and Fenoglio) in a series of competitions, which were later interrupted by the first World War. These competitions were started once again in 1922, but on a much larger scale, and *Piazza di Siena* took the place of *Tor di Quinto*. Successively, they were held at *Campo Parioli* and *Villa Glori*, but a later decision brought them back to the magnificent *Piazza di Siena* in Rome's *Villa Borghese*, which has remained their definite home.

The excellent organization of the Rome meeting, the outstanding victories obtained by Italian riders in overseas competitions and during the Olympic Games at Anwerp and Paris, convinced the International Equestrian Federation that Rome should be included in the list of international meets and, in 1926, the city was host to the first C.H.I.O. of a long series.

The programme which was drawn up consisted of a series of individual and team competitions. The *Nations' Prize*, one of the most spectacular and difficult of all such competitions, is very similar to the Olympic *Gran Prix* which, every four years, attracts the world's best riders.

Table I - NATIONS TAKING PART IN THE C.H.I.O.  
IN ROME FROM 1926 TO 1958

NATION	No. times	NATION	No. times	NATION	No. times
Italy .....	27	Hungary .....	7	Sweden .....	3
France .....	22	Poland .....	8	Argentine .....	2
Germany .....	13	Portugal .....	6	Chile .....	3
Belgium .....	11	Holland .....	7	Egypt .....	2
Ireland .....	11	Denmark .....	5	Greece .....	2
Great Britain .....	10	Austria .....	4	Mexico .....	2
Spain .....	11	Turkey .....	4	Japan .....	1
Switzerland .....	11	Cambodia .....	3	United States .....	1
Roumania .....	8	Yugoslavia .....	3	United Arab Repub. ....	1

As the years passed, the Rome C.H.I.O. gradually improved, the number of entries increased and some of the best riders in the world began to show their interest. In 1931, the famous German team made its appearance for the first time and went on to win the *Nations' Cup* for three successive years. The interest aroused by the duel between the Italian and German teams (plus the frequent placing of the French who have always been regular entries in the Rome meeting) did much to make *Piazza di Siena* the goal of all good riders. Between 1926 and 1940 (from the 1st to the XVth edition) twenty nations sent their teams to Rome: 8 nations were represented in the first competition, 3 in the second, 2 in the third, 4 in the fourth, 9 in the fifth, 7 in the sixth, 6 in the seventh, 11 in the eighth, 8 in the ninth, 9 in the tenth, 2 in the eleventh — this was the period of the «sanctions» and only Austria was present — 7 in the twelfth and thirteenth, 8 in the fourteenth and 6 in the fifteenth, which took place in 1940. The beginning of the second World War halted all activity for six years

Table II - WINNERS OF THE «NATIONS' CUP» IN THE  
27 EDITIONS OF THE ROME C.H.I.O.

NATION	No. of victories	Years in which cup was won
Italy .....	15	1926-1928-1929-1930-1934-1937-1939-1947-1950-1951-1952-1953-1955-1956-1957.
Germany .....	5	1931-1932-1933-1940-1958.
France .....	3	1927-1935-1949.
Mexico .....	1	1948.
Spain .....	1	1954.
Turkey .....	1	1938.

N. B. — The «Nations' Cup» was cancelled in 1936 because only two teams were present.

And it seemed that international and national events which followed would put an end to the competition and equestrian activity in Italy.

Table III - NATIONS WINNING THE « NATIONS' CUP »  
IN THE 27 EDITIONS OF THE ROME C.H.I.O.

EDITION	YEAR	NATION	EDITION	YEAR	NATION	EDITION	YEAR	NATION
I .....	1926	Italy	X .....	1935	France	XIX .....	1950	Italy
II .....	1927	France	XI .....	1936	(a)	XX .....	1951	Italy
III .....	1928	Italy	XII .....	1937	Italy	XXI .....	1952	Italy
IV .....	1929	Italy	XIII .....	1938	Turkey	XXII .....	1953	Italy
V .....	1930	Italy	XIV .....	1939	Italy	XXIII .....	1954	Spain
VI .....	1931	Germany	XV .....	1940	Germany	XXIV .....	1955	Italy
VII .....	1932	Germany	XVI .....	1947	Italy	XXV .....	1956	Italy
VIII .....	1933	Germany	XVII .....	1948	Mexico	XXVI .....	1957	Italy
IX .....	1934	Italy	XVIII .....	1949	France	XXVII .....	1958	Germany

(a) Not held because only two teams were present.

The Cavalry School was closed, cavalry regiments no longer existed, and the crisis which hit this particular sport seemed to spell its complete disappearance. However, the courageous determination of a few persons succeeded in overcoming the general pessimism and, after beating down economic, technical and political obstacles of every description, a certain confidence and optimism returned. The 16th edition of the Rome C.H.I.O. was held in 1947, against the advice of many who considered that it was still too early and that the popularity of such meetings had wained.

Mention should be made of the foreign teams which were anxious to take part in this first post-war edition — the British, Irish and a scratch team composed of officers of the United States Army in Europe. The success of the 16th Rome C.H.I.O. spread outside the borders of Italy and foreign teams began to flock back to *Piazza di Siena*: 5 in 1948, 6 in 1949, 7 in 1950, 9 in 1951, 10 in 1952, 6 in 1953, 10 in 1954, 6 in 1955, 7 in 1956, 11 in 1957 and 10 in 1958 — the 27th meeting.

To the twenty nations already entered in the registers of the competition, were added another eight, most of them from overseas countries, such as Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Egypt, Cambodia and, in this year's edition, the United Arab Republic.

The « European » character of the C.H.I.O. at *Piazza di Siena* thus became changed to an « international » character, something worthy of the Eternal City which acts as host at these competitions.

# ITALIAN LINES



## ITALIA

North and South America • Central America North and South Pacific

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

Asia • Africa • Australia

## ADRIATICA

Egypt • Italy • Libya • Lebanon • Syria • Cyprus • Turkey • Black Sea • Greece

## TIRRENI

Libya • Tunisia • Sicily • Sardinia • Corsica • Malta • Marseilles • Spain • Northern Europe

## CALENDAR OF POLITICAL EVENTS

SEPTEMBER 1958

**3.** — President Giovanni Gronchi leaves Ciampino Airport, Rome, for an official visit to Brazil. He is accompanied to the airport by the Prime Minister, Aminatore Fanfani, the Speaker of the Senate, Merzagora, the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Leone, and several other government representatives.

The Interministerial Committee on Schools meets, at the Viminal, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, to discuss continuation of the Ten Year Plan for Public Instruction. Committee members include Giulio Andreotti, Minister of the Treasury, Preti, Minister of Finance, Vigorelli, Minister of Labour, Fogni, Minister of Public Works and Moro, Minister for Public Instruction.

**4.** — President Gronchi reaches Rio de Janeiro and is welcomed at the city airport by President Juscelino Kubitschek and various members of the Brazilian government. After inspecting the guard of honour, President Gronchi makes a short speech in which he states that « Italy and Brazil can extend their common action and contribute towards greater understanding between those peoples who sincerely love peace ».

The Italian President then addresses a special message to Italians living in Brazil and other countries of Latin America.

Later in the day, President Gronchi visits President Kubitschek at his official residence, Palazzo del Catete.

**5.** — Official talks between the President of Brazil, Kubitschek, and the President of Italy, Giovanni Gronchi, in the Brazilian capital. These talks include an examination of the world situation

and the contributions which each country may make towards the cause of world peace.

**6.** — Presidents Kubitschek and Gronchi witness the signing of various agreements between Brazil and Italy. A cultural agreement contains facilitations for the creation of special institutes throughout Brazil. An agreement on nuclear research considers Italian contributions towards scientific research in Brazil, and preferences for Italy in the purchase of raw materials required for nuclear research. It is agreed, however, that the latter agreement shall become operative only in conformity with Italy's position in Euratom.

President Gronchi receives an honorary degree in philosophy from the University of Rio de Janeiro.

**8.** — President Kubitschek of Brazil accompanies President Gronchi on a visit to Brasilia, the future capital of the country. The site on which the Italian Embassy is to be built is officially consigned to President Gronchi during a short ceremony.

**10.** — After visiting Sao Paolo, where he receives an enthusiastic welcome from the Italian colony, President Gronchi, together with President Kubitschek, signs the document which is known as the « San Paolo Declaration ». This declaration contains the principles of the home policies of both countries; the right of each nation to its own independence and mutual respect of legitimate aspirations; the right to enjoy civil liberty which is interpreted as a condition to,

and the expression of, the dignity of man, the need for a justice which postulates a more equal distribution of wealth and a higher and worthier standard of living for both populations.

A Cabinet meeting is held at the Viminale, Rome, to approve several new laws on local finance, which will improve the situation of several communes and provinces. During the course of this meeting, the Prime Minister reports on the official visit of the Italian President to Brazil and Italian diplomatic action in the Middle East. The Cabinet also approves regulations governing the application of the law creating the Senior Magistrates' Council. The Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Amintore Fanfani, proposes a Bill concerning the admittance of women to administrative positions in the Foreign Ministry, as per Article 51 of the Constitution. This Bill is approved by the Cabinet.

**11.** — After a report by the Prime Minister, Fanfani, and the Minister for Public Instruction, Moro, the Cabinet approves the Ten Year Education Plan which foresees expenditure of 1,386 milliard lire over the next ten years for the building and equipping of schools.

**14.** — Continuing his official visit to Brazil, President Gronchi receives an enthusiastic welcome in all the cities he visits. At his departure for Italy, an official communiqué is issued which states that « the governments of both countries have signed bi-lateral agreements which will produce closer Italo-Brazilian collaboration, permit the solution of problems of common interest, encourage the planning of technical aid in several economic sectors, agriculture and industry in particular, and favour the progress of private enterprise ». The statement also says that « Italy and Brazil are agreed on international and peaceful policies,

which correspond to the common desire of Latin and Christian nations to live in harmony and freedom, and retain their close bonds. Moved at their participation in such renewed friendship, both presidents address warm greetings to the peoples of the two nations and call upon God to safeguard their common destinies.

**15.** — The President of the Italian Republic, Giovanni Gronchi, returns to Rome where he is received by leading representatives of official and non-official circles. A short, official address of welcome is made by the Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani.

**16.** — President Gronchi receives visit from the Prime Minister at the Quirinal for an examination of the world political situation.

**18.** — The Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Amintore Fanfani, speaking during a debate on the budget for his department, informs the Senate of Italian political action. The Senate subsequently approves the draft budget.

**20.** — President Gronchi attends the closing session of the World Congress of Political Science, held in Rome.

**23.** — The Cabinet meets to approve appointments of Prefects and discuss several decrees relating to Government departments.

**24.** — The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies continue their debates on the draft budgets for the various ministries. Approval is given after speeches by several members.

**30.** — The Cabinet meets to approve several regulations concerning trades of agriculture and foodstuffs products, and some Bills on the functions and powers of certain Government departments.

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**7.** — The Italian Cabinet approves a Bill on insurance against tuberculosis. The decision affects a further 16 million

persons, and means that practically the whole of the Italian population is able to claim assistance against tuberculosis.

8. – The Minister of Public Instruction officiates at the inaugural session of the Senior Council for Education which is attended by political leaders and representatives of cultural and educational circles.

9. – The Italian Parliament commemorates Pope Pius XII. Official speeches are made by the Speaker of the Senate, Merzagora, the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Leone and the Prime Minister, Amintore Fanfani. The Government orders national mourning.

12. – Over 300,000 electors take part in local elections in fifty-one municipal centres, the most important of which is Trieste. Results in this city are as follows: Christian Democrat Party: 65,270 votes; Communist Party: 40,304; Social Movement: 27,564; Social Democrat Party: 13,825; other political parties: 34,575 votes.

15. – The Prime Minister, Amintore Fanfani, holds talks at the Viminal with the Ministers of Agriculture, Foreign Trade and the Budget, to examine the possibility of a reduction in the price of butter. The Ministers approve the issuing of new import licenses for 50,000 quintals of butter, these new licenses being additional to those granted during the previous month. This decision has a direct affect on the market which rapidly drops to normal.

The Chamber of Deputies approves the budgets for the Ministries of Industry and State Participations.

17. – The Italian Cabinet, continuing its campaign against the high cost of living, approves two decrees, the first of which concerns liberalization of horticultural, dairy and fish products. The second approves a reduction of seven lire in the purchase tax applied to motor fuel following the Suez crisis.

The Cabinet also approves a Bill which is of exceptional importance to legislation on the referendum. The new Bill

considers four important points: *power of abrogation*, affecting State legislation; *power of approval*, relating to the expression of public will over certain constitutional questions; *structure of the regions*, concerning the territorial composition of the Regions; *expression of public will*, covering proposals for new laws on the part of an established number of private citizens and subsequent deliberation by State departments. The Cabinet also gives its approval to several Bills and Decrees calling for new appropriations for public works presented by the competent Ministers.

18. – The Italian Prime Minister meets the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, at the Quirinal, for an exchange of ideas and suggestions on international affairs.

24. – The Cabinet meets to approve a series of Bills and Decrees dealing with building controls, modifications to the present structure of the Senate and the new Highway Code. The Bill on the Senate deals with the appointment of senators elected through a national pool. The Bill requires that prospective candidates should be chosen from former members of Parliament, according to their age and the proportion of votes obtained by each political party. It also admits that former presidents of the Constituent Assembly and former Speakers of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, after a period in office of not less than three years, may be appointed as life-senators.

Finally, the Bill requires that a further five senators, chosen from representatives of Art, Science and Literary circles, be added to the five appointed by the President of the Republic. These modifications are to come into force at the next elections.

28. – The Chamber of Deputies and Senate continue discussions on the budgets for the various Government departments. Explanations on expenditure are given by the competent Ministers.

# ITALIAN RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

Room time	Day	Programme	Wave Lengths (*)
<b>PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)</b>			
01.30-01.50	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	19.48-25.20
<b>PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)</b>			
04.05-04.25	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	25.20-31.33
<b>PROGRAMME FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND</b>			
10.00-10.15	Daily	News Bulletin	
	Sunday	Talk and Neapolitan Songs	
	Monday	« Dreams for Two »	13.91
	Tuesday	Opera Music	16.85
	Wednesday	Melodies and Songs	19.58
	Thursday	Varied programme	
	Friday	Light Music and Songs	
	Saturday	Request programme and Mail Bag	
<b>PROGRAMME FOR NORTH-WEST AFRICA AND NEAR EAST</b>			
10.20-10.40	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	19.84 25.20
<b>PROGRAMME FOR THE MIDDLE AND FAR EAST</b>			
11.45-12.05	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91 16.88 19.48
<b>PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH AFRICA</b>			
16.35-16.55	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91 16.88
<b>PROGRAMME FOR G. BRITAIN AND IRELAND</b>			
19.20-19.35	Daily	News Bulletin	
	Sunday	Light Music	
	Monday	Request programme and Mail Bag	
	Tuesday	Opera Music	31.33
	Wednesday	Music	49.92
	Thursday	Talk	
	Friday	Neapolitan Songs	
	Saturday	Talk	
18.55-19.10	Thursday	Problems of NATO	30.90
18.55-19.10	Monday	Problems of European Unity	41.24 50.34
<b>NOCTURNE FROM ITALY</b>			
23.35-06.40	Daily	Varied Musical Programme; News at 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6.	355

Please note: Possible changes in times and wavelengths will be notified during our transmissions.

(*)	13.91	metres = 21.56 Mc/s	25.40	metres = 11.81 Mc/s
	16.85	, = 17.80 ,	30.90	, = 9.71 ,
	16.88	, = 17.77 ,	31.33	, = 9.57 ,
	16.91	, = 17.74 ,	41.24	, = 7.27 ,
	19.48	, = 15.40 ,	49.50	, = 6.06 ,
	19.58	, = 15.32 ,	49.92	, = 6.01 ,
	19.84	, = 15.12 ,	50.34	, = 5.96 ,
	25.20	, = 11.90 ,	355	, = 845 Kc/s

The three National Programmes of the RAI are broadcast on short and medium waves.  
Below is a list of the hours of transmission and the wavelengths.

	Day	Time	Wavelength
1st Programme	Holidays	6.40-11; 12-24.10	approx. 49.50 metres = 6.06 Mc/sec.
	Weekdays	6.40-9; 11-14.30; 16.20-24.10	, 31.53 , = 9.515 ,
2nd Programme	Holidays	8.30-12; 18-23.30	, 41.81 , = 7.175 ,
	Weekdays	9-11; 13-23.30	
3rd Programme	Holidays	16-18.30; 19-24 approx.	, 75.09 , = 3.995 ,
	Weekdays	19-24 approx.	

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